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HARDING TAKES FIRST STEP TO DISARM WORLD

Invites Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to Discuss Disarmament in Washington.

President Harding has proposed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan the holding of a conference in Washington on the "limitation of armament" and on the Pacific and far eastern problems.

The fact that he has approached the four powers with a view to issuing a formal invitation to participate in the conference if they find the suggestion acceptable has been formally announced by the state department.

The President takes the position that a settlement of the issues arising among the nations bordering the Pacific ocean would remove many obstacles to an agreement on a reduction of armament and he therefore has proposed that an effort be made to reach a solution of these problems, to pave the way for favorable consideration of the curtailment of expenditures for preparedness for war.

China has been invited to participate in the discussion of the far eastern question, which is evidently viewed by the President as of the broadest scope, doubtless involving the whole question of Japanese aggrandizement on the Asiatic mainland.

The Official Announcement.

The state department's official announcement follows:

"By direction of the President, the state department makes the following announcement:

"The President, in view of the far reaching importance of the question of limitation of armament, has approached with informal but definite inquiries the group of powers heretofore known as the principal allied and associated powers—that is, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—to ascertain whether it would be agreeable to them to take part in a conference on this subject, to be held in Washington at a time to be mutually agreed upon. If the proposal is found to be acceptable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued.

"It is manifest that the question of limitation of armament has a close relation to Pacific and far eastern problems, and the President has suggested that the powers especially interested in these problems should undertake in connection with this conference the consideration of all matters bearing upon their solution with a view to reaching a common understanding with respect to principles and policies in the far east. This has been communicated to the powers concerned and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion relating to far eastern problems."

Forstalls Congress Action.

By taking this action the President forestalled the immediately prospective action of congress on the question of reduction of armament.

Unwilling to narrow the negotiations to the extent proposed in the Borah amendment, the President on the eve of his receipt of the measure has transmitted his proposal to France and Italy as well as England and Japan and has not limited the scope of the conference to the reduction of naval armament. Under the terms of his proposal the reduction of military as well as naval armament would be subject to consideration.

This broadening of the proposition was rejected by congress during consideration of the Borah amendment. It was contended that France and Italy, whose armament is primarily military, would never consent to a reduction of the size of their armies and that their inclusion in the conference would only result in failure to reach an agreement. Mr. Mondell, the majority leader of the house, proposed to amend the Borah amendment in the terms of the President's proposal, but he was overwhelmed with opposition and the Borah amendment was accepted as it was passed by the senate.

Great Britain Pleased.

President Harding's proposal for a disarmament conference has been cordially received in Great Britain and the prediction was made in responsible quarters that Great Britain will accept.

"There can be no doubt that President Harding's proposal will be promptly and gladly accepted by the British government with the full concurrence of the dominions in the same spirit in which it was made," said the London Times.

"The task for the proposed conference will be as delicate and, unless it be discerningly approached, as dangerous as that which any conference has ever essayed to discharge. Not even the peace conference at Paris had to face issues vaster or more fraught with great possibilities for good or evil to the world.

"President Harding's message surpasses in importance all the other current doings of whatever moment may have been attached to them.

"Addressed, as it is, to all the greatest states in the world, it is practically an appeal to the human race to have done with wars. Though it mentions the Pacific and Far Eastern problems, it goes far beyond these aims.

"Britain will gladly respond to the call," predicted the Daily Express.

The Daily Telegraph called President Harding's decision "An act of the first historical significance." This newspaper added that the warmest tribute was paid in Great Britain to President Harding's earnestness of purpose and breadth of vision.

Rents Boosted in Hungary

In the last 12 months the government has authorized landlords to increase rents in Budapest by 162 per cent and elsewhere by 167 per cent.

This Paper Prints in This Issue—

NEWS of truce in Ireland which means cessation of warfare while Irish leaders are conferring with Premier Lloyd George about restoring peace to the island. In England a sigh of relief went up when news of the truce, which began Monday, became known.

Disarmament advocates are gratified to learn that President Harding has taken steps to hold a conference in Washington with Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan on the "limitation of armament" and on Pacific and other far eastern problems.

After the senate had made the bonus bill unfinished business by a large vote, Secretary Mellon writes a letter, which was backed by President Harding, asking that bonus legislation be delayed until the tariff and other revenue measures are settled. The senate was just about ready to pass the bill compensating soldiers for what they did for the country in time of war when the President appeared personally before some of the senators and asked delay.

A. P. Sandles says that 1,000 men co-operating and pulling together are more powerful than 1,000 men working alone.

Administration leaders are predicting the reduction of taxes by one billion dollars within a year. Accomplishment of this depends upon rigid government economies and measures to compel tax evaders to meet their full tax liability.

General chairmen representing the four railroad brotherhoods refused to accept the wage reductions that went into effect on all the railroads on July 1. They decided to leave the decision to a vote of the members of the union in a referendum to be held before Sept. 1.

There will be no recess of the senate this Summer, the recess program adopted by the leaders being flatly rejected by the most vigorous insurgent uprising of the present session. The legislators will remain on the job all Summer and Fall if necessary to enact laws clamoring for attention.

Roger W. Babson's article appears this week on the editoral page of The Blade. Don't miss it as it is well worth reading. Other editorial page features are Abe Martin, Varieties, Edgar Guest's poem and Walt Mason's prose verse.

At an Independence Day dinner in London, U. S. Ambassador Harvey, the guest of honor, predicted peace on the Pacific soon.

Congressman Thompson of Ohio charges the Democrats in congress with trying to embarass the Harding administration by opposing the reorganization and economy program and defeat it if possible.

Steel prices have been reduced again by the U. S. Steel corporation. This is the second reduction this year.

The new tariff bill is scheduled to come before the house for a vote on July 21.

July crop forecast by the department of agriculture predicts a decline in all crop production except corn, compared to last year.

CROP FORECAST SHOWS DECLINE

All Agricultural Items Except Corn Fall Below Last Year's Production.

Forecasts of the country's principal farm crops made by the department of agriculture from their July first condition, indicate there will be no record breaking production in any crop, with the possible exception of corn. Conditions during June caused a reduction in the production forecasts of every crop as compared with last month's estimates.

There will be a bumper corn crop, but other crops are well below last year's production and in some instances below the average production of the five years prior to 1920. Tobacco production will be one-third less than last year and one-quarter less than the five year average. The potato crop will be smaller by 53,000,000 bushels than a year ago; rice production will be only a little more than half as large as last year, and apple production will be less than half of last year's crop.

The wheat crop showed a decline of 21,000,000 bushels during June, winter wheat showing a reduction of 5,000,000 bushels and spring wheat, 16,000,000 bushels. Kansas winter wheat showed improvement during the month, as did that of Nebraska and Oklahoma, but in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, the forecasts showed a reduction. Every one of the important spring wheat states showed a reduction as compared with a month ago.

Corn this year was in the best condition it has been on July 1 in more than a score of years, it being 6.5 points higher than a year ago and 7.4 points higher than the 10-year average. With favorable weather, officials believe, the crop may surpass last year's record breaking crop. The acreage of corn this year is 4.1 per cent larger than last year.

All important producing states excepting Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, showed larger acreages this year than last. The latter states show only a slightly smaller acreage than a year ago. Larger crops of corn than last year are forecast for Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and South Dakota. There was an increase in the corn acreage in every southern state.

Rice shows the heaviest reduction in acreage compared with a year ago, it being 35.4 per cent, while the tobacco acreage reduction is 29.4 per cent; cotton, 28.4 per cent, and flax, 30.4 per cent.

NATION'S TAXES TO BE REDUCED BILLION IN YEAR

Harding's Aides Purpose to Stop Leaks and Make Big Corporations "Come Clean."

Reduction in taxes by $1,000,000,000 within one year is predicted by administration leaders on the basis of programs for rigid governmental economies and measures to compel tax evaders to meet their just tax liability.

President Harding, after conferences with Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget; Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair, is understood to have approved plans which will mean a radical tightening up in governmental administration, not only with the object of stopping government leaks, but of enforcing payment to the government of huge tax sums by large concerns.

Since big corporations are enabled to merely give bonds as an evidence of their good faith, to get out of paying taxes lawfully assessed, running in hundreds of cases, from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000 each and avoid by legal maneuvering their payments to the government, there is sufficient reason for the wide gap between receipts and expenditures in the United States treasury, officials said after a study of the situation.

The President and his cabinet have now decided to put "the screws" on the type of concerns which have sought to scrape up every imaginable legal device to avoid payment of government taxes, it is learned.

Estimates of the internal revenue bureau showed that large tax payers have wiggled out of taxes amounting to $1,000,000,000 and more.

The administration's confidence that within a year taxes can be lowered, is predicated upon these suppositions:

Congress will adopt a plan now being drafted by the internal revenue bureau to make the manufacturers liable for luxury taxes and thereby save the government huge losses for which the retailer is responsible.

Revenue Commissioner Blair will collect within the next 12 months $1,000,000 of back or delinquent taxes, either from those who have claimed deductions or those who have wilfully refused or avoided payment of their obligations.

Budget Director Dawes will slash government expenditures in a sum which reaches as high as $1,000,000,000 by merging bureaus, cutting out red tape, eliminating wasteful and reckless spending and by reducing personnel.

Speed Dazes Bureaucrats.

Under the provisions of the new federal budget law, designed to keep the government on a permanent and scientific economy basis, the President is acting with such swiftness as fairly to daze the hostile bureaucrats and redtape worshipers by which the great executive departments so long have been dominated.

Dawes started off on high speed on the President's command that the budget system should be applied to the fiscal year, beginning July 1 last, notwithstanding the appropriations for it have already been authorized and it had previously been planned that the first budget reform would be applied to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922.

Under this plan it is hoped that many millions of dollars of the total of more than $4,000,000,000 which congress has already appropriated for the use of the various governmental activities during the coming year, will never be spent.

Dawes has the unlimited backing of the President and full authority in law to wield his ax without mercy on excessive appropriations wherever he may find them. And with him will co-operate the ten Harding cabinet members, heads of the executive departments.

Dawes is rapidly acquiring a staff and establishing an organization with which to conduct his survey and carry his findings into effect.

Supplementing the work of Dawes in starting the wheels of the new

Continued on Page Two.

WAR IN IRELAND ENDS AS TRUCE IS AGREED UPON

Temporary Peace Declared as De Valera Accepts Premier's Invitation to Confer Upon Settlement.

Belief that a permanent settlement of the Irish question is near at hand is general throughout England as the result of the signing of a truce between the British government and the Sinn Fein. Eamon De Valera has accepted Premier Lloyd George's invitation to attend a conference this week to discuss the basis of a settlement. The truce, agreed upon pending negotiations, went into effect Monday.

A feeling of relief was felt as the news of the cessation of warfare in Ireland became known in England. It is fervently hoped that the conference will lead to full restoration of peace, the prospects of which are regarded as brighter than for a long time by political observers.

It is believed that De Valera will be accompanied by Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein and two Unionists—Sir Maurice Dockrell and Sir Robert Woods. Richard Mulcahy, so-called chief of the general staff of the Irish Republican army, said he would not go to London.

In Dublin the complete disappearance from the streets of the military police lorries and armored cars marked the official beginning of the truce. In Londonderry the police were summoned to their barracks to hand in their revolvers, subsequently resuming street duty unarmed.

The yard of Dublin castle, which is usually active with the movement of police lorries and armored automobiles, the yard being mainly used as a starting point for these vehicles, was empty of cars, while the auxiliaries on duty were standing about in their shirtsleeves.

The Dublin castle officials and others in this center, who hitherto have been unable to walk in the streets openly, were going about under normal conditions.

Truce terms were agreed to at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. General Sir Nevil McReidy, military commander in Ireland; Colonel Briand and A. W. Cope, under secretary in the office of the chief secretary for Ireland, acted for the British army, and Commandants Robert C. Barton and E. C. Buggan represented the republican Irish army.

According to the Irish Bulletin, organ of the Daily Eeiraenn, it was agreed on behalf of the British army:

First, that there can be no incoming troops of the Royal Irish constabulary and auxiliaries and no shipments of munitions into Ireland and no movement for military purposes except in the maintenance of drafts.

Second, that there be no provocative display of forces, armed or unarmed.

Third, that all provisions of the truce apply to the martial law area just as for the rest of Ireland.

Fourth, that there be no pursuit of Irish officers and men or search for war material and military stores.

Fifth, that there be no secret agents noting descriptions or movements of, and no interference with the movements of Irish military men and civilians and no attempt to discover the haunts and habits of Irish officers and men.

Sixth, that there be no search for, or observance of, lines of communication.

Seventh, that there be no search for messengers.

Other details connected with courts martial, motor permits and similar matters, say the Irish Bulletin, are to be agreed to later.

On behalf of the Irish republican army it is agreed:

Firstly, that attacks on crown forces and civilians cease.

Secondly, that there be no provocative display of forces, armed or unarmed.

Thirdly, that there be no interference with government or private property.

Fourthly, the discontenance and prevention of any action likely to cause disturbance of the peace and interference.

PRESIDENT ASKS DELAY ON BONUS LEGISLATION

EXECUTIVE GOES BEFORE SENATE WITH MESSAGE

Harding Says Passage of Bonus Would Imperil Financial Stability of This Country.

President Harding conveyed a solemn warning to congress Tuesday that the condition of the nation will not permit the passage at this time of legislation granting adjusted compensation to the soldiers who served in the World war.

For congress to pass the contemplated legislation now, the President warned, "would hinder every effort of restoration and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country."

The President took his appeal personally to the senate and delivered a brief message in which he painted in anything but glowing colors the economic and financial condition of the country today. He pointed out that the nation now is engaged in a mighty struggle toward restoration and he emphasized that this restoration can be brought about only by careful financing and reduced expenditures.

Would Block Readjustment.

The President's message dealt chiefly with the bonus question and the nation's finances, but the President took occasion to warn congress that there "is much confessed disappointment that so little progress has been made in the rejustment and reduction of war time taxes," and urged early accomplishment of this. The President also urged quick action on legislation for reorganization of the war risk and vocational training.

"I want to emphasize the suggestion that the accomplishment of the major tasks for which you were asked to sit in extraordinary session will have a reassuring effect on the entire country," the President said.

The President cited figures showing in detail the amount expended to date and what has been done for the soldiers in the way of equipping them vocationally to resume their places in civil life.

Text of Speech.

Following is the full text of President Harding's address to the senate:

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the senate:

There has come to my attention the pending unfinished business before the senate, and it is an imperative duty to convey to you the probable effect of the passage at this time of the proposed act, providing for adjusted compensation to our service men in the world war. If this measure could be made effective at the present time without disaster to the nation's finances and without hindrances to imperative readjustment of our taxes it would present an entirely different question than that which is before you.

Commends Broad Policy

In a personal as well as a public manner, which ought to be a plight of good faith, I have commended the policy of generous treatment of the nation's defenders, not as a part of any contract, not as the payment of a debt which is owing, but as a mark of the nation's gratitude. Every obligation is to the disabled and dependent. In such reference as has been made to general compensation there has been a reservation as to the earliest consistent time for such action if it is taken. Even without such reservation, however, a modified view would be wholly justifiable at the present moment, because the enactment of the compensation bill in the midst of the struggle for readjustment and restoration would hinder every effort and greatly imperil the financial stability of our country. More, this menacing effort to expend billions in gratitude will imperil our capacity to discharge our first obligations to those we must not fail to aid.

Solution Up to Senate

I am addressing the senate directly because the problem is immediately yours, as your unfinished business, but the executive branch of the government owes it to both houses of congress and to the country frankly to state the difficulties we daily are called upon to meet, and the added peril this measure would bring.

Our land has its share of the financial chaos and industrial depression of the world. We little heeded the growth of indebtedness or the limits of expenditure during the war because we could not stop to count the cost. Our one thought then was the winning of the war, and the survival of the nation. We borrowed and loaned, individuals to the nation and the government to other governments, and to those who served the nation, with little thought of settlement. It was relatively easy then, because national life was at stake. In the sober aftermath we face the order of reason, rather than act amid the passions of war, and our own land and the world are facing problems never solved before. There can be no solution unless we face the grim truths and seek to solve them in resolute devotion to duty. After a survey of more than four months, contemplating conditions which would stagger all of us were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things. These are the revision, including re-

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LEADERS IN IRISH TRUCE AND PEACE MOVE

Premier David Lloyd George will receive Eammon De Valera, "president of the Irish Republic," in London to discuss terms of peace. Michael Collins, commander-in-chief of the Republican army, and General Sir Nevil Macready, commander of the British troops in Ireland, signed the truce which went into effect Monday. Arthur Griffith is president of the Sinn Fein. His release from prison preceded the signing of the truce.

TARIFF BILL VOTE JULY 21

Conference in House Lets Down Bars to Amendments From Floor.

House Republicans at a conference last week fixed July 21 as the date for a final vote on the general tariff bill, consideration of which began at once. The conference also adopted a proposition opening the hides, cotton, dyes and oil schedules to amendment from the floor and permitting each to be disposed of by a separate vote. Other schedules would be subject to amendment only by the ways and means committee.

Decision to allow separate consideration of hides, dyes and oils was not unexpected, but it was believed by some that the lumber schedule would be given the same status. Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee, however, said the proposal to put the lumber provisions to a separate vote was beaten by nearly eight to one.

Inclusion of cotton among the contested paragraphs, however, came as a surprise to some. The motion to open up some of these provisions was understood to have been proposed by Representatives Pringey of Oklahoma and Swing of California. It was said they desired to seek a rate of duty on long stable cotton the same as under the present emergency tariff law. It was unlikely, it was added, that a duty would be asked for all raw cotton which is now on the free list.

Democratic members of the ways and means committee in a minority report denounce the administration tariff bill as a "conspiracy to benefit a few favorites at the expense of all humanity."

"Like every conspiracy, it has hatched in secrecy," the report says.

The report declares the tariff was not an issue in the last campaign and that this is not the time to write a tariff law.

LEADERS MOURN WAR DEAD OF COUNTRY AT MEMORIAL SERVICES

Leaders of the nation mourned the country's war dead Sunday at memorial services on the army piers at Hoboken where lay the bodies of 7264 men who made the supreme sacrifice on the fields of France.

Congress sent a joint committee headed by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who spoke at the services. The army was represented by Assistant Secretary of War Wainright and General Pershing. The bodies lay in row upon row of flag-draped coffins within the massive piers from which many of them had embarked for France.

Scores of gold star mothers and hundreds of war veterans attended. Every unit that saw active service in France was represented among the dead. Directly in front of the speakers were the caskets of the first three United States soldiers to die in battle against Germany—Corporal Herbert James D. Gresham of Evansville, Ind.; Private Thomas F. Enright of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Private Merle D. Hay of Glidden, Iowa —all members of the 16th Infantry, First division, and all killed in November, 1917, in the Luneville section of Lorraine.

"They fought for eternal right and justice, as did the founders of this great republic," said General Pershing. "The freedom of mankind was their battle cry."

Senator Lodge said that "to a few of us, there is a peculiar poignancy in this silent array of the dead, because we were among those upon whom fell the grievous responsibility of declaring the war in which these precious lives were lost. No one who has not suffered that experience can realize the pain and distress it brings."

Funeral hymns and the national anthem were sung at the service and prayers were said by a Protestant clergyman, a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi. General Pershing and Maurice Casneve, French high commissioner, laid wreaths upon the coffins of Corporal Gresham and Privates Enright and Hay.

When the solemn speeches and the songs of marching had ceased, a bugler played "taps." As the last note sounded, pent-up emotions of hundreds of men and women were released in sobbing.

And then the relatives and the friends of many of those whose bodies had been brought back from the military cemeteries of France, began to look for the coffins that bore the bodies of their loved ones.

Always, when the sought-for coffin was found, there would be scenes of pathetic tenderness. A gray-haired mother would look along the floor for the number which identified the coffin of her loved one.

Sometimes the mother would break down upon finding the coffin of her boy; sometimes she would bear up in silence. Often those who looked for the coffins were veterans of the war, and these could be heard to say as they found the pine box they sought, "he was my buddy."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

ENGLAND and Ireland are taking a whirl at peace. Looks like the first break of day preceding the dawn of reason. Don't be too hopeful, cautions Eamon De Valera, "president of the Irish republic." Not a wild Irish name, that De Valera, but that is not important. The situation would not be changed if the name were Patrick Rooney. The really important thing is that there is reason to hope for the best. It is time for the tragedy to end. It has been in progress a long time, with stubbornness and cruelty on both sides.

When enemies begin to talk peace with each other there is a chance that they will reach an understanding.

Philip Gibbs, English correspondent, says "optimism would be carried too far if one prophesied an unchecked career of common sense, which is a most uncommon quality." This common sense thing is what these columns have been preaching a long time. Gibbs calls it an uncommon quality, and it is that in reality. Why? Because men are too everlastingly influenced by their passions, hatreds and prejudices to give the common sense, which they all possess, half a chance.

It is the best news of the day, this about England and Ireland endeavoring to get together to bring peace to the people of two disturbed islands. The Christian world can only pray that success will result from the parleys.

PERHAPS the biggest farce being played in the world at this time is the trial before a German tribunal of German officers charged with committing cruelties during the war. Forgetting, if one could, the monstrous offenses charged against these officers, the trials and results would stand out as huge jokes, to be accepted with smiles.

France is getting tired of the farce. One after another the accused have been acquitted. This is one of the ridiculous cases: General Stenger, accused of having issued an order for the killing of French prisoners, was acquitted, and a major who had testified as to issuing the order was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. The evidence against Stenger, presented not only by the French witnesses, but by lesser German officers, was conclusive. It is said that so far as France is concerned the foolishness will proceed no further.

The trials have only added to the nausea that was felt by civilized people during the war. Germany, instead of partially redeeming herself in the eyes of the world through these trials, has added to the contempt felt for her. All simple, black-and-white history, if faithful to truth, will damn her forever.

HERE IS AN historical fact that it is not as good as it looks: "Never in the history of the world has so much gold been gathered within the confines of a single country as is in the United States today. The hoard now amounts to about one-third of the $10,000,000,000 gold coin and bullion in the world and it is still growing."

A miser would regard such a situation with a gleeful eye, but the miser is not an economist and doesn't know what is good for him.

The explanation of this yellow situation is that pretty much all the world owes Uncle Sam money, and whenever the debtors are able to pay on account, the gold pile grows. It will continue to grow so long as this country sells more than it buys abroad.

If the Bolshevists in Russia had that gold pile they would execute a ghost dance around it. But American economists are not dancing, and there is no occasion for other Americans to grow jubilant. Men who know say that the inflow of the gold to the United States during the war was an important factor in cheapening the dollar and increasing prices. That will be recalled by most people as a painful thing, and the soreness has not all disappeared yet.

MUCH HAS been written about a forthcoming war of the sexes. There have been startling predictions on the subject, most of them treated with levity. Just how far such a war would reach and what it would mean to mankind are matters for conjecture.

But England, poor old England, the victim of so many problems and crises, has in prospect what might really be classed as a sex war of some concern. In any event it has a problem concerning the sexes that is loaded with explosive possibilities. There is promise of an interesting fight.

During the war the places in industrial and commercial activities once occupied by men were taken by women. The new organization of war veterans, the British legion, formed by all veterans' organizations, has adopted the policy of "turn out the women." But turning out the women is not going to be an easy thing to accomplish. Womens' organizations are protesting, and announce that they will fight for equality of treatment and the right to work.

A world upset by the cataclysm of war is hard to put right side up. It is the part of history to emphasize this fact. It is a strong argument for everlasting peace. A conflict which injures everybody the world over is a castrophe to be avoided.

Blames Hot Weather on Meteor Showers

The extraordinarily warm weather of the present Summer is caused by an unusual downpour of meteors on the sun, increasing its radiation and effective surface temperature, in the belief of Professor T. J. J. See, government astronomer at the Mare Island navy yard.

Citing the fact that unusually warm summers occur every 11 or 12 years, he said that "now, for the first time, by profound researches, astronomers are able to throw some light" upon this great mystery.

"Since a mass of meteoric matter greater than our moon is falling into the sun every century," he said, "it is very improbable that the downpour proceeds at a uniform rate. If it comes down in gusts under the actions of the chief planets, Jupiter and Saturn, which are now near conjunction and are seen together in our evening sky, then we should have sudden increases of the sun's radiation just such as we now witness all over the world.

"This is a sufficient explanation of the unprecedented hot summer."

RAIL MEN TO VOTE ON WAGE CUT BY SEPT. 1

Union Leaders' Pass Responsibility for Accepting Reduction on to Members of Brotherhoods.

Responsibility for accepting wage reductions that went into effect on all railroads July 1, cannot be accepted by the general chairmen representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America, the chairmen have voted.

The chairmen adopted resolutions declaring that not later than September 1, the matter should "be referred to the membership through the various general committees for acceptance or rejection."

They also authorized their chief executives to make arrangements, if possible, to meet a committee of railway executives to be selected to meet a sub-committee of the five organizations "to consider, and, if possible, adjust all matters in controversy."

The chief executive and committees handling these matters were directed in the resolution "to clearly place the representatives of the railway corporations on record as to whether or not they will request further decreases in rates or compensation, the abolition of schedule rules or regulations, or the elimination of time and one-half time."

The resolution further stated that the "wishes of the men as expressed by ballot shall determine the matter."

The resolution said that the general chairmen were "required not only to consider a wage reduction, but in many instances railroad officers have served notice of their intention to abolish time and one-half for overtime in road freight and yard service, and in addition thereto to revise schedules for the benefit of the railroads by abolishing many rules and conditions, which in the aggregate mean the loss of much money and the creation of less favorable conditions for the various classes of employes."

"Much uneasiness and unrest exist," the resolution continued, "which cause deep concern and add to the seriousness of the situation, and establish a condition of affairs which makes it practically impossible for the general chairmen to take the responsibility of deciding these important questions, for the reason that we hold that no reduction in wages of the various classes is justifiable."

The resolutions directed the executive officers to call to the attention of those in authority, "the fact that certain carriers, namely the Missouri & North Arkansas railway and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad have disregarded the decisions and flouted the authority of the railroad labor board."

1,500 at the Conference.

The general chairmen said that the resolutions were adopted "despite all these provocative circumstances, coupled with a common desire to refrain from taking action that might precipitate a deplorable situation."

Approximately 1,500 delegates from system organizations of the Big Four brotherhoods, the shop crafts, the maintenance of way men, telegraphers, clerks and switchmen, met to canvass the situation that resulted from the 12 per cent wage reduction ordered by the railroad labor board.

It is understood that the resolution adopted contained the recommendations of the committee of five appointed to attempt to find a solution of the matter and to report back to the delegates.

This committee was headed by B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employes department of the American Federation of Labor.

Other members were E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship clerks, freight handlers, express and station employes; L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors; E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Timothy Shea, vice president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Graft Scandals in Manchuria Bared by Japan Council

Graft scandals in connection with the management of the South Manchuria railway which led to the dismissal of the high officials have been made the subject of condemnation of the government by the privy council of the empire.

The resolution of the privy council declares that Japanese colonial affairs need drastic reform. It was attached to a bill proposing revision of the regulations for the Kwantung leased territory. It continues:

"The position we occupy in South Manchuria was gained after a war in which safety of the nation was at stake, and its importance is so great that the development of that part of Asia has a vital bearing on the national prosperity of the Japanese people. The South Manchuria Railway company is not a business concern of the ordinary description, and it may not be too much to say that it is the price of the blood of our people.

"The nature of the South Manchuria Railway being such, we, the members of the privy council of the empire, can not help but share in the regret of the general public at the prevailing condition of affairs as revealed by the various scandals in which high officials are involved."

VISIT OF LLOYD GEORGE TO U. S. NOT LIKELY

Reports that Premier Lloyd George might visit the United States in August were apparently disposed of when word was received from Geneva that the premier was arranging to spend a holiday in Engadine next month. Engadine is a famous Swiss mountain resort.

Intense Heat Killing Thousands of Trout in Au Sable River

Thousands of trout are dying in the Au Sable river from the effects of the hot weather, which may spoil the fishing there for the remainder of the season, reports Richard E. Follette of Detroit, former Michigan fish commissioner.

"I did not get a single strike from Oscoda to Flat Rock and upon investigation I found many dead trout on the stream bed," he said. "They had been killed by the excessive water temperature.

"Experiments have shown that trout become distressed when the water temperature reaches 68. They become ill, stop feeding, and die as the temperature rises to 75 degrees."

SAYS OIL FIRMS ARE SCANDALOUS

Mexican Cabinet Official Declares He Can Unmask U. S. Producers.

Plutarco E. Calles, secretary of the interior, told Mexican newspapers informally that the Mexican government was "prepared to unmask American oil producers," whom he charged with "scandalous actions, not only against the Mexican treasury, but against the United States as well." This statement was published in three Mexico City newspapers, and there was much speculation as to the meaning of the secretary's statement.

Secretary Calles is said to have referred to the complaints of oil companies against article 27 of the Mexican constitution, which nationalizes petroleum deposits.

"What has the Mexican government done," he asked, "to warrant these unjust complaints that this article is retroactive and confiscatory?"

The secretary is said to have asserted that oil pipe lines should be made public utilities, adding "when regulating article 27 we will deal with this subject."

In conclusion the secretary mentioned alleged "monopolistic tendencies of large oil companies which have already acquired pipe lines, roads and terminals, causing hardships for smaller companies."

Local representatives of oil companies reiterated in statements to newspaper men last night that it was impossible for their concerns to operate except at a loss under President Obregon's recent decree in taxes on oil from the country. They asserted that no increase in oil prices could be expected before six months at least, declaring that by that time exportation will have ceased entirely.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING LINE, U. S. TO ALASKA, PROPOSED

Establishment of a government shipping line between the United States and Alaska to connect with the government railroad in that territory, and co-ordination of all federal activities relating to Alaska are proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Cummins, Republican, Iowa, and referred to the senate territories committee.

The measure was drawn, it was said, after consultation with the Alaskan delegation and several business men of Alaska.

House Built in a Week

Plans for a three-room bungalow were passed by an English council recently. The building, of asbestos sheeting, was begun on Tuesday and the family moved in on Saturday.

Cupid Joins America's Midgets

Alice Lang, three feet four inches short, was married to John Barowssa, four feet three inches short at Manchester, N. H., June 23. The former Miss Lang is 23, while her husband is 29. This couple is said to be the smallest married couple in America. The photograph shows the happy couple (in front) with the best man and the matron of honor who are also midgets.

AMERICANS PLAN TO REBUILD BELLEAU AS U. S. MEMORIAL

Belleau, the little French village on the edge of the foothills of Belleau wood, is to be rebuilt by Americans as a memorial to the American dead in that historic battle.

There were only about 85 houses in the little place and they were destroyed in the fierce fighting which ranged from Chateau Thierry along the Marne when the American troops turned the tide of the 1918 German drive in the summer of 1918.

Near the village, on a hillside, white crosses mark the graves of the heroes who fell in that battle, and as a lasting memorial to them, the American committee, which includes many notables, is setting out to rebuild the place. The name of every American who joins in the project will be inscribed in a book to be deposited in the city hall in the new village of Belleau by the Belleau Wood Memorial association, of which Mrs. James Carroll Fraser of Washington, is chairman.

President Harding, General Pershing, Secretary Weeks and various others have endorsed and supported the movement. The late Chief Justice White endorsed it before he died.

The numbers of American soldiers buried in the Belleau Wood cemetery, by state, follow:

Alabama 28, Arizona 3, Arkansas 13, California 53, Connecticut 59, Colorado 18, Delaware 4, District of Columbia 4, Florida 3, Georgia 31, Idaho 17, Illinois 134, Indiana 54, Iowa 35, Kansas 26, Kentucky 33, Louisiana 21, Massachusetts 204, Maine 44, Maryland 24, Michigan 106, Mississippi 11, Missouri 61, Montana 27, Nebraska 19, New Hampshire 48, New Jersey 62, New Mexico 3, New York 241, North Carolina 79, North Dakota 16, Ohio 138, Oklahoma 27, Oregon 2, Pennsylvania 247, Rhode Island 7, South Carolina 4, South Dakota 10, Tennessee 19, Texas 64, Utah 15, Vermont 27, Washington 27, West Virginia 27, Wyoming 6, Virginia 18, Wisconsin 48.

REPORTED CANADIAN INDIANS ARE EATING HUMAN FLESH

Canadian mounted police have gone to investigate reports that starving Indians in the Caribou tribe have been eating human flesh. The report states that human bones were found showing evidences of cannibalism.

A few years ago, officials state, caribou were so plentiful that the Indians ate only the tongues of the animals, which they held as a delicacy. They slaughtered the animals in thousands. The prophesy was made at that time by officials of the Canadian province that the caribou soon would disappear and starvation would be facing the aborigines.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN, France and Italy may be compelled to adopt extensive and concerted measures against the Turkish nationalists, according to a number of London newspapers. There is reason to fear that the nationalists are concentrating forces to attack Constantinople.

A typhoon caused heavy damage to Manila and its enviorns recently, houses being unroofed and several small vessels driven ashore. The wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour.

Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole and seeker of the north pole, arrived in Seattle, Wash., recently from Nome, Alaska. He said he still considered entirely feasible his project to drift across the north pole with the current which he believes flows from Greenland to Siberia.

Hugh C. Wallace, retiring American ambassador to France, has left France to return to the United States.

The battleship Utah went aground for half an hour in the harbor at Boston recently. She was not damaged.

At least two-thirds of the men in the Fourth division at Camp Lewis, Wash., desire to quit the army, Colonel Leitch, division chief of staff has announced. In some companies every enlisted man applied for a discharge.

A wind and rain storm of almost cyclonic proportions swept down on the business district of Owensboro, Ky., last week and did damage amounting to thousands of dollars.

The United States gunboat Sacramento is lying at anchor in the harbor at Tampico, being sent to Mexican waters as the result of alarming reports reaching Washington.

The famous Paris-Brussels express was derailed near Mons recently. The accident was said to be due to foul play as part of the tracks had been torn up.

Virtually the entire British fleet is en route for or concentrated within easy reach of Constantinople, where the situation is viewed with some anxiety.

Rumors, circulated in New York, that Enrico Caruso, world famous tenor, has lost his voice as the result of illness, are without foundation. The singer is recovering.

SECRETARY OF TREASURAY MELLON has announced that under a provisional refunding arrangements made with the railroad executives the carriers would receive approximately $50,000,000 in additional advances from the federal government within the next six months.

Announcement that a fresh division of the Japanese army would be sent to Vladivostok to relieve troops due to come home probably means that Japan's evacuation movement will be delayed because of the unsettled Siberian situation.

Reports reached Japanese military headquarters at Seoul, Korea, recently that a battle on the Siberian border between Japanese and Koreans resulted in 500 Koreans being killed or wounded.

It will be necessary to abandon a number of military posts and to materially reduce the commands at others when the plans are worked out to reduce the enlisted strength of the army from 223,000 men to 150,000 by Oct. 1.

At Naples the American consulate is investigating a mutiny on board the American steamer Pocohontas which left New York on May 23 and did not arrive there until July because of trouble with the crew and damage to the machinery which necessitated a long stop at the Azores.

Under the decision reached by the supreme allied council Great Britain receives 22 per cent of whatever reparations Germany pays, 55 per cent going to France and the balance to Belgium, Italy and the other allied nations.

Gross-Strehlitz and Rosenberg, two important cities in Upper Silesia, have been declared in a state of siege by the interallied commission there. This action is probably the result of serious disorders in various towns in the plebiscite zone.

A massacre of Christians by Turks has occurred at Mardin, in the Vilayet of Diarbekr, Asiatic Turkey, says official advices from Constantinople. The Turks seized American missionary funds.

Reports were current in Paris last week that Leon Trotzky, Russian Soviet minister of war and marine, had been imprisoned by Premier Lenine, following the congress of the Third Internationale.

THAT $50,000,000 pool formed by bankers for the relief of the livestock industry will be in operation in a short time, it was announced following a conference when a satisfactory plan was made for rediscounting livestock paper at federal reserve banks.

L. J. Taber, new Ohio state director of agriculture in Governor Davis' cabinet, announced that no departmental work that has been found useful to the farmers of the state would be abolished under the reorganization plan.

The International Conference on White Slavery closed at Geneva without having placed regulation of the white slave traffic on its minutes. Seventeen countries voted against regulation as practiced in some countries at present as against only 11 favorable votes.

The women's pro-league council voted unanimously to send President Harding a telegram expressing "surprise and dismay" at the failure of the United States to send a representative to the white slave conference at Geneva.

Dublin authorities have expressed regret to the American consul there over the hauling down of the American flag from the Shelbourne hotel, the residence of the consul, on the night of July 4.

International Council of War Mothers of England, France, Italy and America was formed at Paris at a meeting of a group of prominent women representing the war mothers of France, and Mrs. Alice M. French of Indianapolis, president of the War Mothers of America.

General Thomas Coleman Depont has been appointed senator from Delaware by Governor Denny to succeed Senator Wolcott, Democrat, who resigned to become chancellor of the Delaware court.

Annual naval appropriation bill was placed before the senate again as the result of the refusal of the house to agree to several amendments pertaining largely to construction.

Creation of a law division to handle "legal matters involving civil and criminal liabilities in connection with the national prohibition act," was one of the changes ordered by Commissioner Haynes as part of the reorganization of the prohibition unit.

LEGION SCORES ARMY HOSPITALS

Vocational Committee Chairman Tells Senate Facilities Are Inadeqatue.

The American Legion has launched a drive for the passage of the Sweet bill now pending in the senate, through its committee on hospitalization and vocational training. The committee appeared before the senate committee investigating governmental activities relating to former service men and urged consolidation of the various government bureaus as proposed in the Sweet bill.

Each agency created by congress to assist former service men is functioning in its narrow sphere without co-ordination or co-operation, General Abel Davis of Chicago, chairman of the committee, asserted. He also said there are not sufficient hospital facilities to care properly for the men now requiring treatment.

Closing of contract hospitals and adoption of a general hospitalization program was urged by the witness who said the bureau heads now have no program.

"The government Speedway hospital, near Chicago, is an abortion," he said.

General John Sherburn of Boston and Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of New York city, also members of the American Legion committee, supported the statement made by General Davis.

Conditions in the government hospital at Palo Alto, Cal., "defies description," Robert S. Marx, national commander of the disabled American veterans of the World war, told the committee. He also criticized other government hospitals, especially those at Detroit and Foxhills, N. Y. He denied that vocational training was abused by men solely to get compensation, asserting that such cases did not exceed 10 per cent of all in training and were being rapidly weeded out.

At an executive meeting of the senate committee it was decided to employ a force of experts to investigate conditions and complaints of conditions at hospitals and training schools and centers.

NATION'S TAXES TO BE REDUCED

Continued From Page One.

budget machine will be J. Raymond McCarl, newly appointed comptroller general of the United States.

To Check Departments.

Whereas the task of Dawes, as director of the budget, is to be the preparation of estimates of appropriations needed, for submission to Congress, that of McCarl will be to pass on the legality of expenditures after congress has appropriated the funds. He is the auditor-in-chief of the government, the responsible accounting officer. His business is to keep a strict check alike on the acts of congress and the executive department and bureau heads.

What many declared was impossible, before the problem tackled in an intelligent, energetic way, is now being brought to pass—organization of the government's business on a strictly business basis.

Success in this undertaking is presaged by the manner in which President Harding and his responsible administration heads have entered upon it. It has become their ruling passion. "It can be done—it must be done", is a slogan with which the very atmosphere of the White House seems charged.

Walter F. Brown, the President's personal representative on the joint reorganization committee, is rapidly completing the measure by which congress will be asked to authorize the exchange, consolidation and elimination of government activities on the basis of a great modern business organization.

Junking Obsolete Vessels.

Orders issued two month ago calling for a program of rigid economy throughout the naval service have already resulted in a saving of several hundred thousand dollars, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announces. In the last few weeks, he said, 166 naval vessels have been declared obsolete and sold.

In addition, it was said, the word has gone out to sell all surplus naval stores and supplies not urgently needed and to prepare three battleships, four cruisers and two gunboats for sale as junk. The three old battleships scheduled for sale are the Maine, Missouri and Wisconsin. The other vessels to be sold and broken up are the cruisers Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Raleigh and Marblehead, and the old gunboats, Castine and Yorktown.

In one sale the department recently disposed of 112 submarine chasers built during the war, Mr. Roosevelt said, the vessels going to a Philadelphia concern for use in Mexican and West Indian waters for trade purposes.

May Sell Real Estate, Too.

A survey, recently ordered to determine the extent of the navy's surplus real estate holdings, he added, has already developed that in Georgia the navy owns 1,100 acres of white oak timber land, acquired in 1857 for wooden ship building purposes, and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 3½ acres acquired in 1814 for a commandant's headquarters, but abandoned for more than half a century except for a caretaker.

It is expected that the survey will result in the department's offering for sale a large quantity of real estate acquired during the war for special purposes. Recently the large naval hospital at the Hampton Roads naval base was abandoned and patients are now using the permanent hospital at the Norfolk navy yard.

Postmaster General Hays has found that the government wastes half a million dollars annually in its telegraph bill and will soon take steps to bring about the consolidation of the government's wire business into a central office.

The government is giving up wherever possible rented quarters and housing its offices in government buildings.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

President Harding is not concerned with the form that negotiations for concluding peace with the central powers shall take, but the substance. What label or motto the proposed treaty shall have does not worry him. He and Secretary Hughes want a minimum of friction and a maximum of results and are working to that end with a view to getting a treaty ready for senate consideration as soon as possible.

Representative Frear of Wisconsin made public a minority report from the house ways and means committee assailing the dye embargo and other provisions of the tariff bill which he said are designed to aid the trusts and monopolies.

Members of the house who served in the world war joined in a drive for action on the adjusted compensation bill and petitioned Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee to report the bonus bill passed by the last house or "some other suitable measure."

In the issuance of Republican minority views on the tariff bill, Representative Frear (Republican), Wisconsin, charged his colleagues with disregard for party pledges and assailed them for proposing "fundamentally indefensible" rates of duty. He declared the dye color control provisions of the bill to be an atrocity."

The committee investigating the dismissal from the service of Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain, former marine corps aviator, devoted a day to a study of the proceedings of the naval court-martial at London which found him guilty of "scandalous conduct" and falsehood in connection with his story of participation in a thrilling air battle in July, 1918, on the western front.

Shgeo Suyehiro, Japanese law professor, in this country in the interest of limitation of armaments, conferred with Senators Borah, Kenyon and others at the capitol.

The Vice President laid before the senate the resignation of Senator Josiah O. Wolcott of Delaware, effective July 2. Senator Wolcott has been appointed chancellor of his state. His senatorial term would have expired March 3, 1923.

The Wills-Campbell anti-beer bill was ordered favorably reported by the judiciary committee.

Senators Kenyon, Phipps, Shortridge (Republicans), McKellar and Walsh of Massachusetts (Democrats) have been designated as the subcommittee to investigate labor disturbances in the Mingo, W. Va., coal region.

House bill authorizing an increase in the debt limit of the Philippines from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 was passed in senate.

Unless President Harding takes immediate steps to withdraw American troops from the Rhine, in consequence of the declaration of peace, a resolution will be offered in the senate instructing the secretary of war to bring the boys home.

Despite Secretary of Commerce Hoover's opposition Senator Norris will press his bill to create a $100,000,000 corporation for the financing of agricultural exports, as a means of alleviating conditions among the farmers.

A revolt in the senate against plans of the Republican and Democratic leaders to recess until Aug. 8 was successful, the proposal being rejected by a vote of 27 to 24.

Former Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, on behalf of the Army Ordnance association, of which he is president, protested against the Shields bill to prohibit transportation of revolvers on the ground that it would put out of business manufacturers of weapons necessary to the army for national defense. Senator Shields replied his proposed law would greatly reduce the number of homicides and would not interfere with the manufacture of army weapons.

A bill designed to promote the reclamation of arid lands of the West was introduced by Senator McNary of Oregon.

Secretary Mellon writes Senator Frelinghuysen disapproving soldier bonus legislation now, declaring it gravely menaces financial and economic stability, increases war debt, piles on cost of living, depresses Liberty bonds, increases taxation, and embarrasses treasury in refunding bond issues.

Representative Fordney presents house with report on the tariff bill predicting enactment will relieve industrial situation.

Bill by Representative Denison, Illinois, would regulate sale of wildcat securities through the mail.

Senator La Follette introduces resolution to prevent warlike acts against Mexico without congressional approval. Immediate action on resolution blocked by Senator Lodge.

Steps were taken by the senate finance subcommittee to rush through the Sweet veterans' bureau bill for soldier relief. While this committee was acting the senate investigating committee was hearing further complaint of the government's care of disabled ex-service men in federal hospitals.

President Harding, following Secretary Mellon's warning letter, took a vigorous course to halt passage of the soldiers' bonus bill, appealing in person to a score or more of senators to postpone the proposed legislation, although approving it in principle. Republican leaders bluntly informed him that they could not hope to stop the bill unless he would assume responsibility and he said he would take it.

The soldiers' relief investigating committee of congress in a closed session learned of plans of the public health service for expending the $18,000,000 appropriated for hospital purposes. So far, they found, plans have been made only for 6,000 hospital beds.

Consideration of the tariff bill was begun in the house. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee presented a minority report assailing the bill and charging that the Republicans are protecting campaign contributors.

The senate committee on agriculture approved the Tincher grain futures bill after adopting amendments proposed by the grain exchanges with a view to making the measure less objectionable.

A further decrease in the number of workers employed in the industries of the country took place during June, according to the monthly reports of the United States employment service from 65 industrial centers.

The senate investigating committee has heard testimony showing not only insanitary conditions and inefficient care in the hospitals to which disabled ex-service men are sent but inhuman treatment of the patients.

PRESIDENT ASKS DELAY ON BONUS LEGISLATION

Continued From Page One.

duction, of our internal taxation; the refunding of our war debt, and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill. It is unthinkable to expect a business revival and resumption of normal ways of peace while maintaining the excessive taxes of war. It is quite as unthinkable to reduce our tax burdens while committing our treasury to an additional obligation which ranges from three to five billions of dollars. The precise figures no one can give. If it is conceivably true that only 200 millions would be drawn annually from the treasury in the few years immediately before us, the bestowal is too inconsequential to be of real value to the nation's defenders; and, if the exercise of the option should call for cash running into billions, the depression in finance and industry would be so marked that vastly more harm than good would attend.

Must Not Overburden.

Our government must undertake no obligation which it does not intend to meet. No government fiat will pay our bills. The exchanges of the world testify today to that erroneous theory. We may rely on the sacrifices of patriotism in war, but today we face markets, and the effects of supply and demand, and the inexorable laws of credits in time of peace.

At the very moment we are obliged to pay 5¾ per cent interest for government short-time loans to care for our floating indebtedness, a rate on government borrowing, in spite of tax exemption, which ought to prevail in private transactions for the normal interest charges in financing our industry and commerce. Definite obligations amounting to seven and a half billions in war savings certificates, Victory bonds and certificates covering floating indebtedness are mature in the two years immediately following, and the overburdening of the treasury now means positive disaster in the years immediately before us. Merest prudence calls out in warning.

Must Regain Normal.

Our greatest necessity is a return to the normal ways of peace activities. A modest offering to the million of service men is a poor palliative to more millions who may be out of employment. Stabilized finance and well established care are both essential to restored industry and commerce.

The slump which is now upon us is an inevitable part of war's aftermath. It has followed in the wake of war since the world began. There was the unavoidable readjustment, the inevitable charge-off, the unfailing attendance of losses in the wake of high prices, the inexorable deflation which inflation had preceded. It has been wholly proper to seek to apply government relief to minimize the hardships, and the government had aided wherever possible, and is aiding now, but all the special acts ever dreamed of, all the particular favors ever conceived will not avoid all the distresses nor ward off all the losses. The proper mental state of our people will commit us resolutely and confidently to our tasks, and definite assurances as to taxation and expenditure will contribute to that helpful mental order. The only sure way to normalcy is over the paths nature has marked throughout all human experience.

With the approval of congress the executive branch of government has been driving toward that decreased expenditure which is the most practical assurance of diminished taxation. With enthusiastic resolution your administrative agents are making not only conscientious effort to reduce the call for appropriations, but to reduce the cost of government far below the appropriations you have already provided. It is easy to believe that the only way to diminish the burdens which the people must pay is to cut the outlay in which public moneys are expended. War is not wholly responsible for the staggering costs; it has merely accentuated the menace which lies in mounting cost of government and excesses in expenditure which a successful private business would not tolerate.

To Reduce Expenses.

I can make you no definite promise in figures today, but I can pledge you a most conscientious drive to reduce government cost by many millions. It would be most discouraging to those who are bending their energies to save millions to have congress add billions to our burdens at the very beginning.

Even were there not the threatened paralysis of our treasury, with its fatal reflexes on all our activities which concern our property, would it not be better to await the settlement of our foreign loans? At such a time it would be a bestowal on the part of our government when it is able to bestow.

The United States participates in none of the distributable awards of war, but the world owes us heavily, and will pay when restoration is wrought. If the restoration fails, world bankruptcy attends. I believe the world restoration is possible, but only with honest, diligent work in productivity on the one hand, and honest and diligent opposition to needless public expenditure on the other.

If the suggested recommitment of this measure bore the merest suggestion of neglect or a hint of national ingratitude I would not urge it. It has been my privilege to speak to congress on our obligations to the disabled and dependent soldiers and the government's deep desire to prove its concern for their welfare. I should be ashamed of the Republic if it failed in its duty to them. Neither armistice nor permanent peace puts an end to the obligations of government to its defenders or the obligations of citizens to the government. Mindful of these things the administrative branch of the government has not only spoken, it has acted and accomplished.

In view of some of the things which have been said, and very carelessly said, perhaps I ought to report officially some of the things which have been done. In the department of war risk insurance there have been filed up to July 7, 1921, compensation and insurance claims numbering 813,442. Of these, 747,786 have been adjudicated, at an expenditure of $471,916,762. There were 200,000 claims pending when the war risk department was reorganized late in April this year, and the number of pending claims has been reduced by 134,344. All work in this department will be current by the 21st of this July; that is to say, all action which the bureau may take on a given case will be current, though new claims are being filed at the rate of 700 per day.

There have been requested 887,614 medical examinations, and less than 14,000 await medical action. Up to July 7 there have been 26,237 disabled soldiers hospitalized, and in government controlled hospitals today there are 6,000 available beds without occupants. You are already aware of the progress made toward the construction of additional hospitals, not because we are meeting all demands, but to better meet them and the better to specialize in the treatment of those who come under our care.

There has been paid out in allotment and allowances the sum of $578,465,658, and nearly four billion of government insurance is in force.

In vocational training the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers there have been enrolled to date 107,824 men. Today there are 75,812 men who are training with pay, at the maximum cost of $160 per month; 8,208 training without pay, but at a tuition and supply outlay of $35 per month. Four thousand disabled men have completed their training and have been returned to gainful employment. These earned an average of $1,031 per year before entering the army, and are are earning today, in spite of their war disability and in spite of diminished wage or salary levels, an average of $1,550 per annum.

It is an interesting revelation and a fine achievement, attended by both abuses and triumphs. Congress has appropriated $65,000,000 for this noble work for the current year, but the estimated acceptance of training for the year before us contemplates an average of 95,000 disabled men, and the cost will be in excess of $163,000,000, or nearly a hundred millions more than congress has provided. This additional sum must be made available. With the increase of availability to training, as recently urged upon congress, the estimated additional expenditure will be $468,000,000 per annum, until the pledge of training is discharged.

These figures suggest neither neglect nor ingratitude. It is more than the entire annual cost of federal government for many years following the Civil war, and challenges every charge of failure to deal considerately with our nation's defenders. I do not recite the figures to suggest that it is all we may do, or ultimately ought to do. It is inevitable that our obligations will grow and grow enormously. We never have neglected and never will neglect the dependent soldier, and there is no way to avoid Time's remoreless classifications.

Contempdating the tremendous liability, which the government will never shirk, I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to ask congress to pause at this particular time, rather than break down our treasury from which so much is later on to be expected. The defenders of the republic and the perils of war would be the last of our citizenship to wish its stability menaced by an individual pittance of peace.

I know the feelings of my own breast and that of yours and the grateful people of this republic. But no thoughtful person, possessed with all the facts is ready for added compensation for the beautiful, self-reliant masses of our great armies at the cost of a treasury breakdown and which will bring its hardships to all the citizens of the republic. Its enactment now in probability would so add to our interest rate that the added interest refunded on new and refunded indebtedness may alone exceed the sum it is proposed to bestow.

LUCKY STRIKE
"IT'S TOASTED"
Cigarette
Flavor is sealed in by toasting
Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

THE WRECKERS

By Francis Lynde

Copyright, [illegible], by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Continued From Last Week.

I grabbed at the name, "Basil," right away; it isn't such a very common name, and Mrs. Sheila had said something—under the water tank, you recollect—about a "Cousin Basil" who was to have met her at the train. I was putting two or three little private guesses of my own together, when one of the elevators came down and here came the two, the young lady and the chunky little girl, with the major smiling and giving an arm to each. They had apparently stopped at the Bullard only to wait until he could come after them and take them home. Mrs. [illegible] was looking just as pretty [illegible] now there wasn't a [illegible] in her face, and her eyes [illegible] a good deal brighter, some [illegible]

"Yes, indeed; the major is all right; you'll find out for yourself if you make up your mind to stay in Portal City and get acquainted." Mr. Chadwick was going [illegible] By that time the major and his two pretty ones had come [illegible] where the boss and Mr. Chadwick [illegible] so I could see them.

I saw the boss sit up in his chair and stare at them. Then he said: "Who's Mrs. Macrae with him now. Is she a member of his family?"

"A second cousin, or something of that sort," said Mr. Chadwick. "I met her once at the major's house out in the northern suburb last summer, and that's how I came to know her when you put her aboard of the Alexa back yonder in the gulch."

Mr. Norcross let the three of them get out and away, and we heard their taxi speed up and trundle off before he said, "She is married, I'm told. Where is her husband?"

Mr. Chadwick looked up as if he'd already forgotten the three who had just crossed the lobby.

"Who—Sheila Macrae? Yes, she has been married. But there isn't any husband; she's a widow."

For quite a while the boss sat chewing at his cigar in a way he has when he is thinking right hard, and Mr. Chadwick let him alone, being busy, I guess, with his own program that lay just ahead of him in the coming directors' meeting. Then, all of a sudden, the boss got up and shoved his hands into his coat pockets.

"I've changed my mind, Uncle John," he said, looking sort of absently out of the window to where the major's taxi had been parked. "If you can pull me into the job tomorrow morning—with an absolutely free hand to do as I see best, mind you—I'll take the job."

CHAPTER V.

The Directors' Meeting.

I was up bright and early the next morning—that is, a good bit brighter and earlier than Mr. Norcross was, and after breakfast I took a little sashay down Nevada Avenue to have a look at our railroad. Of course, I knew, after what the boss had said to Mr. Chadwick the night before, just before we went to bed, that we weren't ever going to see Canada, or even Illinois.

I'll have to admit that the look I got didn't make me feel as if we'd found a Cullinan diamond. Down in the yards everything seemed to be at the loosest kind of loose ends. A switching crew was making up a freight, and the way they slammed the boxes together, regardless of broken drawheads and the like, was a sin and a shame. Then I saw some grain cars with the ends started and the wheat running out all along the track, and three or four more with the air hose hanging so it knocked along on the ties, and a lot of things like that—and nobody caring a hoot.

There was a big repair shop on the other side of the yard tracks, and though it was after seven o'clock, the men were still straggling over to go to work. Down at the roundhouse, a wiper was spotting a big freight-puller on the turn-table, and I'm blessed if he didn't actually run her forward pair of truck-wheels off the edge of the table, right while I was looking on, just as if it were all in the day's work.

In the course of time I drifted back to the office headquarters, which were at the end of the passenger station and in a part of the same building, downstairs and up. A few clerks were dribbling in, and none of them seemed to have life enough to get out of the way of an ox-team. One fellow recognized me for a member of the big railroad family, I guess, for he stopped and asked me if I was looking for a job.

I told him I wasn't, and gave him a cigar—just on general principles. He took it, and right away he began to loosen up.

"If you should change your mind about the job, you just make it a case of 'move on, Joey,' and don't stay here and try to hit this agglomeration," he said.

"Why not?" I asked.

"It's a frost. I'm off of the Pennsy myself, and I'm ashamed to look in the looking-glass since I came out here. The P. S. L. isn't a railroad, at all; it's just making a bluff at being one. Besides, we're slated to have a new general manager, and if he's any good he'll fire the last living man of us."

"Maybe, if I change my mind, I might get a job with the new man," I said. "Who is he?"

"Search me! I don't believe they have found anybody yet. The big people from New York are all here now, and maybe they'll pick somebody before they go away. If I had the nerve of a rabbit, I'd take the next train back to Pittsburgh."

"What's your job?" I quizzed.

He grinned at me sort of good-naturedly. "You wouldn't think to look at me, but I'm head stenographer in the general super's office."

"You haven't got much of a boss, if he can't command any more loyalty than you are giving him," I offered; and at that he spat on the platform and made a face like a kid that had been taking a dose of asafoetida.

"Yah!" he snorted. "We haven't a man in the outfit, on any job where the pay amounts to anything, that isn't somebody's cousin or nephew or brother-in-law or something. They shoot 'em out here from New York in bunches. You may be a spotter, for all I know, but I don't care a hang. I'm quitting at the end of the month, anyhow—if I don't get fired this side of that."

I grinned; I couldn't help it.

"Tell me," I broke in, "are there many more like you in the Pioneer Short Line service?"

"Scads of 'em," he retorted cheerfully. "I can round you up a couple of dozen fellows right here at headquarters who would go on a bat and paint this town a bright vermilion if the new G. M., whoever he is going to be, would clean out the whole rookery, cousins, nephews and all."

"I think I'll have to take your name," I told him, fishing out a pencil and notebook—just to see what he would do.

"Huh! so you are a spotter, after all, are you? All right, Mr. Spotter. My name's May, Frederic G. May. And when you want my head, you can find it just exactly where I told you—in the general super's office. You're a stranger and you took me in. So long."

Wouldn't that jar you? A man out of the general offices talking that way about his road and his own boss? I couldn't help seeing how rotten the thing must be if it smelled that way to the men on its own pay-rolls.

After a while, after I'd loafed through the shops and around the yard and got a few more whiffs of the decay, I strolled on back to the hotel. Seen by daylight, Portal City seemed to be a right bright little burg, with a cut-stone postoffice and a new court house built out of pink lava, and three or four office buildings big enough to be called sky-scrapers anywhere outside of a real city like Portland or Seattle. The streets were paved, and on the main one, Nevada Avenue, there was plenty of business. Also I tipped off a mining exchange and two pretty nice-looking club-houses right in sight from the Bullard entrance.

There wasn't much of a crowd in the lobby, and as I didn't see anything of Mr. Norcross or Mr. Chadwick, I sat down in a corner to wear out some more time. Though it was now after nine o'clock, there were still a good many people breakfasting in the cafe, the entrance to which was only a few feet away from my corner.

I was wondering a little what had become of the boss—who was generally the earliest riser on the job—when two men came bulging through the screen doors of the cafe, picking their teeth and feeling in their pockets for cigars. Right on the dot, and in the face of knowing that it couldn't reasonably be so, I had a feeling that I'd seen those men before. One of them was short and rather stocky, and his face had a sort of hard, hungry look; and the other was big and barrel-bodied. The short one was clean-shaven, but the other had a reddish-gray beard clipped close on his fat jaws and trimmed to a point at the chin.

After they had lighted up they came along and sat down three or four chairs away from me. They paid no attention to me, but for fear they might, I tried to look as sleepy as an all-night bell-hop in a busy hotel.

"The Dunton bunch got together in one of the committee rooms up stairs a little after eight o'clock," said the short man, in a low, rasping voice that went through you like a buzz-saw, and it was evident that he was merely going on with a talk which had been begun over the breakfast-table. "Thanks to those infernal blunderers Clanahan sent us last night, Chadwick was with them."

"I think that was choost so," said the big man, speaking slowly and with something more than a hint of a German accent. "Beckler was choost what you call him—a tam blunderer."

Like a flash it came over me that I was "listening in" to a talk between the same two men who had sat in the auto at Sand Creek Siding and smoked while they were waiting for the actual kidnapers to return. You can bet high that I made myself mighty small and unobtrusive.

After a while the big man spoke again.

"What has Uncle Chon Chadwick up his sleeve got, do you think?"

"I don't think—I know!" was the snappy reply. "It's one of two things: a receivership—which will knock us into a cocked hat because we can't fool with an officer of the United States court—or a new deal all around in the management."

"Vich of the two will it be that will come out of that commiddee room up stairs?"

"A new management. Dunton can't stand for a receivership, and Chadwick knows it. Apart from the fact that a court officer would turn up a lot of side deals that wouldn't look well for the New York crowd if they got into the newspapers, the securities would be knocked out and the majority holders—Dunton and his bunch—couldn't unload. Chadwick has got him by the neck and can dictate his own terms."

"Vich will be?"

"That he will name the man who is to take Shaffer's place as general manager of the railroad outfit. We might have stood it off for a while, just as I said yesterday, if we could have kept Chadwick from attending this meeting."

"But now we don't could stand it off—what then?"

"We'll have to wait and see, and size up the new man when he blows in. He'll be only human, Henckel. And if we get right down to it we can pull him over to our side—or make him wish he'd never been born."

The big man got up ponderously and brushed the cigar ashes off his bay window. "You vait and see what comes mit the commiddee-room out. I go up to the ovvice."

When I was left alone in the row of lobby chairs with the snappy one I was scared stiff for fear, now that he didn't have anything else to think of, he'd catch on to the fact that I might have overheard. But apart from giving me one stare that made my blood run cold, he didn't seem to notice me much, and after a little while he got up and went to sit on the other side of the big rotunda where he could watch the elevators going and coming.

I guess he had lots of patience, for I had to have. It was after eleven o'clock, and I had been sitting in my corner for two full hours, when I saw the boss coming down the broad marble stair with Mr. Chadwick. I don't think the Hatch man saw them, or, if he did, he didn't let on.

Mr. Norcross held up a finger for me, and when I jumped up he gave me a sheet of paper; a Pioneer Short Line president's letterhead with a few lines written on it with a pen and a sort of crazy-looking signature under them.

"Take that to the Mountaineer job office and have five hundred of them printed," was the boss' order. "Tell the foreman it's a rush job and we want it today. Then make a copy and take it to Mr. Cantrell, the editor, and ask him to run it in tomorrow's paper as an item of news, if he feels like it. When you are through, come down to Mr. Chadwick's car."

Since the thing was going to be published, and I was going to make a copy of it, I didn't scruple to read it as I hurried out to begin a hunt for the Mountaineer office. It was the printer's copy for an official circular, dated at Portal City and addressed to all officers and employes of the Pioneer Short Line. It read:

"Effective at once, Mr. Graham Norcross is appointed General Manager of the Pioneer Short Line System, with headquarters at Portal City, and his orders will be respected accordingly.

"Breckenridge Dunton,
"President."

We had got our jolt, all right; and leaving the ladder and the Friday start out of the question, I grinned and told myself that the one other thing that counted for most was the fact that Mrs. Sheila Macrae was a widow.

CHAPTER VI.

The Alexa Goes East.

I chased like the dickens on the printing job, because, apart from wanting to absorb all the dope I could as I went along on the new job, I knew I would be needed every minute right at Mr. Norcross' elbow, now that the actual work was beginning.

He and Mr. Chadwick were deep in reports and figures and plans of all sorts when I got back to the Alexa. Luncheon was served in the car, and they kept the business talk going like a house afire while they were eating, the hurry being that Mr. Chadwick wanted to start back for Chicago the minute he could find out if our connecting line east would run him special.

I could tell by the way the boss' eyes were snapping that he was soaking up the details at the rate of a mile a minute; not that he could go much deeper than the totals into anything, of course, in such a gallop, but these were enough to give him his hand-holds. At two o'clock a boy came down from the headquarters with a wire saying that the private car could go East as a special at two-thirty, if Mr. Chadwick were ready; and he put his O. K. on the message and sent it back.

"Now for a few unofficial things, Graham, and we'll call it a go," he said, after the boy had gone. "You are to have an absolutely free hand, not only in the management and the operating, but also in dictating the policy of the company. What you say goes as it lies, and Dunton has promised me that there shall be no appeal, not even to him."

"I imagine he didn't say that willingly," the boss put in, which was the first intimation I had had that he wasn't present at the directors' meeting in the Bullard.

"No, indeed; nothing was done willingly. I had to swing the big stick and swing it hard. But I had them where they couldn't wiggle. They had to swallow you whole or take the consequences—and the consequences were going to cost them money. Dunton got down when he had to, and he pulled the others into line. You are to set your own pace, and you are to have some money for betterments. I offered to float a new loan on short-time notes with the Chicago banks, and the board authorized it."

The boss pushed that part of it aside abruptly, as he always does when he has got hold of the gist of a thing.

"Now, about my staff," he said. "It's open gossip all over the West that the P. S. L. is officered by a lot of dummies and place-hunters and relatives. I'll have to clean house."

"Go to it; that is a part of your 'free hand.' Have you the material to draw from?"

"I know a few good men, if I can get them," said the boss thoughtfully. "There is Upton Van Britt; he was the only millionaire in my college, and he is simply a born operating chief. If I can persuade him to store his autos and lay up his yacht and sell off his polo ponies—I'll try it, anyhow. Then there is Charlie Hornack, who is the best all-around traffic man this side of the Missouri—only his present employers don't seem to have discovered it. I can get Hornack. The one man I can't place at sight is a good corporation counsel. I'm obliged to have a good lawyer, Uncle John."

"I have the man for you, if you will take him on my say so; a young fellow named Ripley who has done some corking good work for me in Chicago. I'll wire him, if you like. Now a word or two about this local graft we touched upon last night. I don't know the ins and outs of it, but people here will tell you that a sort of holding corporation, called Red Tower Consolidated, has a strangle grip on this entire region. Its subsidiary companies control the grain elevators, the fruit packeries, the coal mines and distributing yards, the timber supply and the lumber yards, and even have a finger on the so-called independent smelters."

The boss nodded. "I've heard of Red Tower. Also, I have heard that the railroad stands in with it to pinch the producers and consumers."

A road engine was backing down the spur to take the Alexa in tow for the eastward run, and what was said had to be said in a hurry.

"Dig it out," barked the wheat king. "If you find that we are in on it, it's your privilege to cut loose. The two men who will give you the most trouble are right here in Portal City; Hatch, the president of Red Tower, and Henckel, its vice president. They say either of them would commit murder for a ten-dollar bill, and they stand in with Pete Clanahan, the city boss, and his gang of political thugs. That's all, Graham; all but one thing. Write me after you have climbed into the saddle and have found out just what you are in for. If you say you can't make it go, I'll back you, if it takes half of next year's wheat crop."

A minute or so later the boss and I stood out in the yard and watched the Alexa roll away toward the sunrise country, and perhaps we both felt a little bit lonesome, just for a second or two. At least, I know I did. But when the special had become a black smudge of coal smoke in the distance, Mr. Norcross turned on me with the grim little smile that goes with his fighting mood.

"You are private secretary to the new general manager of the Pioneer Short Line, Jimmie, and your salary begins today," he said, briskly. "Now let's go up to the hotel and get our fighting clothes on."

CHAPTER VII.

"Heads Off, Gentlemen!"

Gosh all Friday—say! but the next few days did see a tear-up to beat the band on the old Short Line! With the printing of his appointment circular, Mr. Norcross took the offices in the headquarters building lately vacated by Mr. Shaffer, and it was something awful to see the way the heads went into the basket. One by one he called the Duntonites in; the traffic manager, the general superintendent, the roadmaster, the master-mechanic—clear on down to the round-house foreman and the division heads.

Some few of them were allowed to take the oath of allegiance and stay, but the place-fillers and pay-roll parasites, the cousins and the nephews and the brothers-in-law, every last man of them had to walk under the axe. One instance will be enough to show how it went. Van Burgh, great-great-grandnephew of some Revolutionary big-wig and our figurehead general superintendent, was the first man called in, and Mr. Norcross shot him dead in half a minute.

"Mr. Van Burgh, what railroad experience did you have before you came to the P. S. L.?" was the first bullet.

Mr. Van Burgh, a heavy-faced youngish man with sort of world-tired eyes, looked at his fingernails.

"I was in the president's office in New York for a time after I left Harvard," he drawled, a good deal as if the question bored him.

"And how long have you been here?"

"I came out lawst October."

"H'm; only six months' actual experience, eh? I'm sorry, but you can't learn operative railroading at the expense of this management on the Pioneer Short Line. Your resignation, to take effect at once, will be accepted. Good-day."

Van Burgh turned red in the face, but he had his nerve.

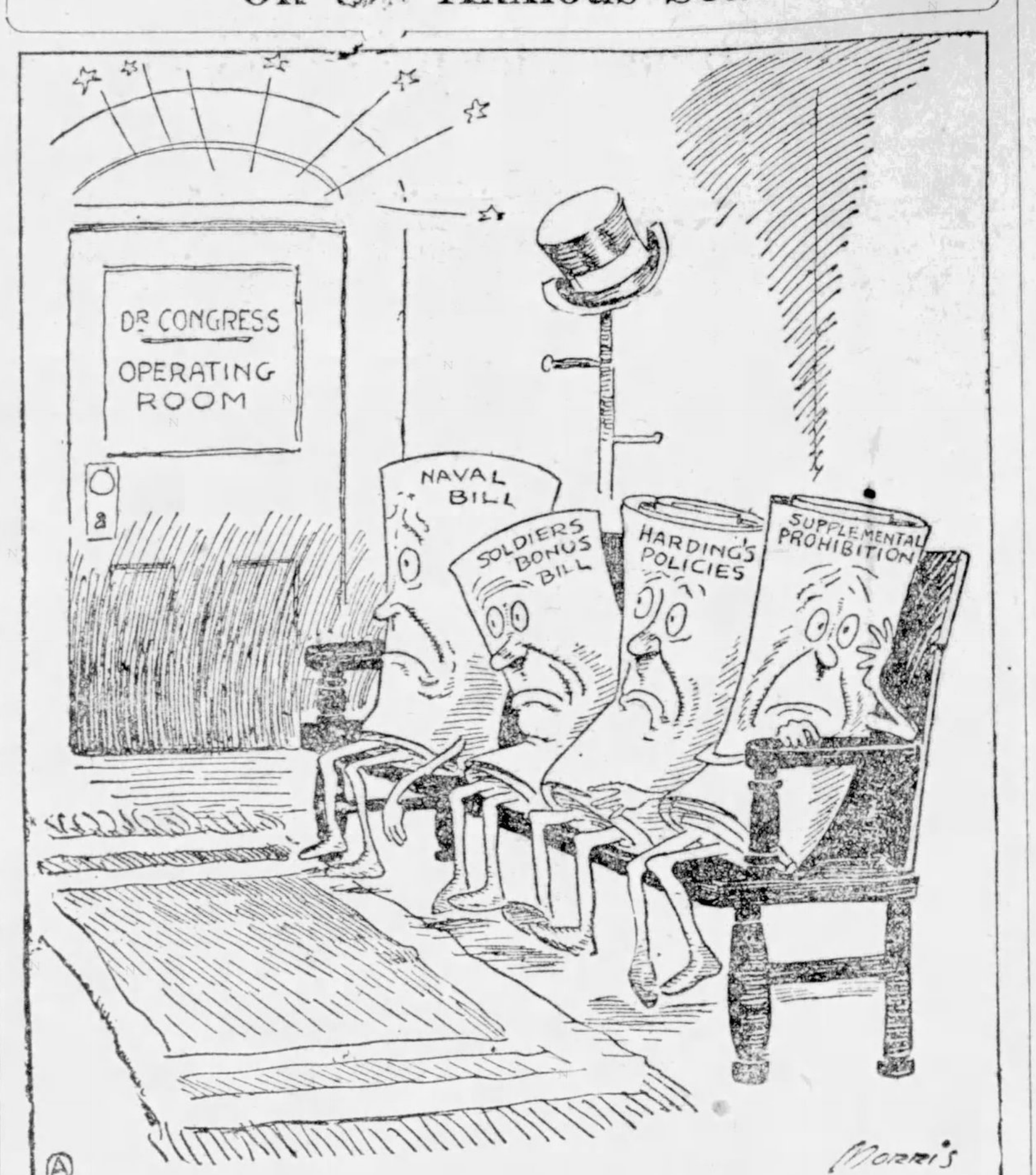
"You're an entirely new kind of a brute," he remarked calmly. "I was appointed by President Dunton, and I don't resign until he tells me to."

"Then you're fired!" snapped the boss, whirling his chair back to his desk. And that was all there was to it.

Three days later, when the whole town was talking about the new "Jack, the ripper," as they called him, Kirgan, who had been our head machinery man on the Midland construction, tumbled in in answer to a wire. Mr. Norcross slammed him into place ten minutes after he hit the town.

To Be Continued.

On the Anxious Seat



COMRADES OF PERIL

By Randall Parrish

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Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Barrier of Flame.

Shelby dared not move, except to feel downward into this mysterious opening. Yet he realized instantly what must have occurred—the miracle which had so swiftly disclosed this secret passage. The girl, in falling, had dislodged the very block in the floor she had been endeavoring so vainly to discover. It had suddenly swung downward to the heavy blow of her body, and she had fallen with it into the unknown darkness below. But was she dead, or alive? had the fall stunned her? He drew himself to the very edge listening. What was down there? Macklin perhaps; the two bodies might be lying there together in a common grave. But wait, something moved surely!

"Olga, speak to me!"

He couldn't restrain the agony with which he uttered the words. Frightened as she was, dazed by the fall, scarcely conscious even yet, or able to actually comprehend what had occurred, his cry penetrated her mind, brought her back to life.

"Yes, I—I am here, Tom," she managed to say weakly.

"And you are not hurt?" his voice thrilling now with a sudden return of hope.

"Oh, I—I don't know. I cannot even tell what has happened. I stepped back quickly, the bench overturned and I fell. It is all earth around me—where am I?"

"In the passage beneath the cabin," he explained quickly. "It has been a miracle; your fall opened the trap. Perhaps we may escape from these devils yet. Make room for me to come down; the cabin is already on fire. Is the hole deep?"

"Not very, I think, and there is room."

He lowered himself, but it was not necessary to drop; his feet struck the earth floor, and, as he turned his hands came in contact with the slab still dangling, just as it had fallen. Obeying the first impulse, aware of a sudden outburst of red flames somewhere above him, he forced the block upward, back into its place, jamming it there with all his strength, until a sharp click convinced him the puncheon again was securely held. They were alone, isolated, in the black depths, underneath the burning cabin, buried deep in the protecting earth. He reached blindly out through the darkness until he touched her, his fingers closing convulsively on a fold of her dress. In the sudden reaction he felt as weak as a child, unable even to control his speech.

"It was God who helped us," he said humbly, "no one else could. You are sure, Olga, you are unhurt?"

"I must be bruised, I suppose; it was an ugly fall, and—and I really think I lost consciousness at first. Then I seemed to hear you call me a long ways off."

"I did call you—twice; it was to the second call you answered. I was wild, for I thought you had been shot. What sort of a place is this we are in?"

"I know nothing. There was a light up there, a red glare, before you closed the trap. Is the cabin afire?"

"Yes; those devils started it at the rear. I could see the flames through the clinks between the logs. It was blazing fiercely then; now it must have reached the roof. You can hear the wood crackle even down here, and we must get farther back out of the way. When the roof falls this part of the floor may cave in also"

In spite of the increasing volume of flames above, scarcely a glimmer of red light succeeded in penetrating to where they were hidden. A very slight glow found entrance through a narrow crack above them, yet Shelby was compelled to learn their immediate surroundings more by sense of touch than sight. They were in a mere hole scooped out from the soft earth, hardly wider than the trapdoor which led to it, the other puncheons of the cabin resting solidly upon the ground. The trench led to the right, sinking deeper as it advanced, and, within a foot or two, showing evidence of an earth roof, supported by a rude framework. Shelby leading the way, feeling his passage along inch by inch, was suddenly halted by an earth barrier which seemingly blocked all further progress. Two props had fallen, and with them the weight of earth they supported, leaving a great pile of debris across the passage. He could feel that it did not wholly reach the top, leaving a space there through which it might be possible to crawl. Yet what would there be beyond? Why should they venture further at present? Laud was outside with his Indians, the whole scene lit up with the glare of flames. They dare not venture to expose themselves. Here they were beyond reach, protected from both flames and savages. Unless some among those assailants knew the existence of this tunnel, or accidentally stumbled upon its outer entrance, they could scarcely be exposed. Even if one or two found their way in, this barrier of earth would block them, and, if necessary, form the best possible defense. Undoubtedly Laud's first belief would be that they had perished in the fire, had either been killed, or had killed themselves rather than be captured. He would have no reason to think anything else. Before the debris could be searched for evidence of their fate, the opportunity to creep out unseen, and get away might be far better than at present. Confident that they had perished, and that their charred bodies were lying in the midst of the still smoking embers of the cabin, there would be no guard watching for an attempt at escape. He reached out and grasped her hand, drawing her down beside him.

"What is it?" she asked in a whisper.

"A fall of earth nearly blocking the passage," he explained. "I can see nothing beyond, so the entrance must be some distance away. I have no idea where the tunnel leads to, and, if I did, we would never dare creep out into the open at present."

"You—you think we had better remain here?" doubtfully.

"Until the fire dies down; perhaps even longer. Let them believe we died in the cabin; then there may be some chance for us to get away."

"But they will search the ruins?"

"Not for some time; those logs will be glowing embers for hours. That sounded like the roof falling in then. It was—see! it has crushed its way down through the floor. There is a caldron of fire in that hole we just left, but it can't reach us here—only the smoke."

"Will it not show them where we have gone?"

"I hope not; probably the smoking, blazing timbers will choke up the opening, leaving it so filled with partly burned wood as to conceal it entirely. Anyhow, this is our one chance. We would be shot down mercilessly outside."

The glare from the burning rubbish revealed their faces, and the smoke began to swirl past them in clouds, yet it did not choke the tunnel, showing them there must be an opening somewhere beyond to the outside. Shelby fastened his handkerchief over the girl's nose and mouth, and protected her, as well as himself, by means of his coat. Scarcely conscious of the action they sat thus, their hands clasped, gazing at the leaping figures of flame, and listening to the variety of noises reaching their ears. The position, while one of brooding horror, did not apparently involve immediate peril. The flames could not reach them, and it was already evident that those dense volumes of smoke, while disagreeable and suffocating, could still be endured. But being cooped up there, in that hole underground, unable to venture forth, choked by the fumes, their faces smarting from the heat, the earth walls holding them in prison, death waiting for them whichever way they turned, brought a strain to Olga she could no longer combat. Impulsively she clutched the man beside her, her head touching his shoulder, her slender form trembling to a sudden outburst.

"Don't lose your nerve," he whispered, startled by her action, "nothing can hurt us here."

"Oh, I know; it is not that," the words almost a sob. "I do not think I am really frightened; only I—I want to feel you near me."

"Me!" he questioned surprised; "why, I haven't been much good so far."

"Oh, but you have; you have been splendid. No woman could ever ask more. I want you to know how grateful I am."

"Well, I don't just like that," he protested. "There ain't no cause for you to be grateful, so far as I can see. A man who wouldn't stick with his wife wouldn't be much."

"Are you here just because of that?"

"Well, maybe not altogether. Of course, I'd be here anyhow. I wouldn't go back on no woman who belonged to me. But you ain't just that exactly. I've somehow got to thinkin' a lot about you lately."

"Truly?"

"Sure; there's a heap o' things happened since we was lined up against the wall of that shack down at Ponca. I've found out more about you than I knew then; an' I reckon you got a better line on me."

"I—I chose you even then."

He laughed awkwardly.

"Out o' that bunch! I don't take that as no great compliment. Say, that was the ornariest lot o' cattle I ever rode herd over."

"Oh, I don't know," her mood changing into new interest. "There were some among them not so bad. Anyhow I chose you."

"Maybe you're sorry since?"

"I am not," firmly. "I never have been. See here, Tom Shelby, I pretty near knew what sort of a man you was when I selected you; your face told me that. You thought I just took you so as to get away. Well, maybe I did in a sense, for I would have done almost anything to escape from that life. But I never would have gone with you, if I had not honestly liked you just the same."

"You did?"

"Yes, I did. There's no reason I shouldn't say so. You said it in the cabin there that you didn't marry me because you knew I had money—that you had no such knowledge. Was that true?"

"Certainly."

"Then why did you marry me?"

His face, burning from the heat of the nearby flames, grew redder, if possible, with embarrassment. Her eyes were gazing straight at him, insistent of an answer.

"Well, I ain't exactly sure that I know," he admitted reluctantly. "Maybe I sorter sympathized with you a bit, an' then I got almighty mad at the way them fellows acted. All them things counted, I reckon; but after I went back an' talked with you alone, somehow I naturally felt different—I—I kinder got to wantin' you myself."

"I knew you did."

"You knew? But how? I never said anything like that."

"No; yet I felt the change. I would never have said 'yes' otherwise. You thought me indifferent, cold; but the truth is I rode out to your ranch with you that day secretly happier than I have ever been in my life before."

"Olga!" his hand tightened upon hers suddenly.

"Yes," she went on, her eyes now lowered slightly, concealed beneath the long lashes. "I am willing to tell you now. Perhaps we shall never get out of this place alive, and I want to be honest with you for once. Whatever happens, I would rather you knew.'

"But you cannot mean—"

"It is exactly what I mean, Tom. I love you! Do you care?"

"Care! Why, Olga, girl, I have done nothing but care. I hardly knew what it all meant at first, the way I thought of you. Love came to me like a strange thing. I have led a man's life, and I have known few good women. Even now I cannot wholly realize what has come to me.'

He gathered her suddenly into his arms, the neckerchief slipping down about her throat.

"I love you!" he whispered passionately, "love you, wife of mine."

"And I have given you my heart long ago. Kiss me, Tom."

The sat there, closely pressed together in that narrow space, scarcely aware any longer of the danger at hand, eager only to hear each other's voices. The flames just beyond them died down slightly, yet remained red and angry, occasionally shooting up in fiery billows, lighting their faces. The hole beneath the trap was a mass of embers, totally blocked with charred and blazing wood. Above the cackle of the flames, and the crashing of falling timbers, they could distinguish the intermittent crack of a rifle, and the echo of voices calling. Shelby began to dig with one hand at a pile of earth beside him so as to widen the space between its summit and roof. The action caused his mind to revert to the imminent peril of their situation.

"It will be all over with before daylight," he said soberly, "and that will be our chance to get out. We can never go the other way, for those logs will hold fire for hours yet."

"How do you suppose Macklin ever got through there?" she questioned wonderingly.

"That's what bothers me. Either he wasn't hurt much, or he had help. It is my notion the girl brought him out in some way. The shooting was an act of sudden anger, for which she was sorry the very next moment. They may be hiding there now, somewhere in the tunnel."

She lifted herself up, and peered through the opening; the glare of the flames did not penetrate beyond the barrier of earth, and she saw nothing but impenetrable blackness.

"Shall we go, and see?"

"Not yet; we are safer here, until those devils give up. You can hear their voices yet out there."

They had no way of telling time, and the hours dragged. The flames sank, but the glow of the coals remained, and the litter of charred logs, occasionally flaring into tiny spits of fire. The sound of firing had entirely ceased, and the shouts of voices died away one after the other. They had been very close at one time, as though the baffled savages were endeavoring to invade the smoldering ruins of the cabin to learn the fate of their victims; but the heat must have prevented any search, for the party drifted away, and did not return. Shelby waited patiently, listening for the slightest sound, but, at last, could restrain himself no longer.

"I do not know how late it is," he said finally, "yet it must be nearly morning. Most of those fellows must be gone. Shall we try our luck, little girl?"

She put her hand silently into his.

To Be Continued.

The lord mayor of London is called on to make about 1,000 speeches during the one year of his term of office. His responsibilities are not very great.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

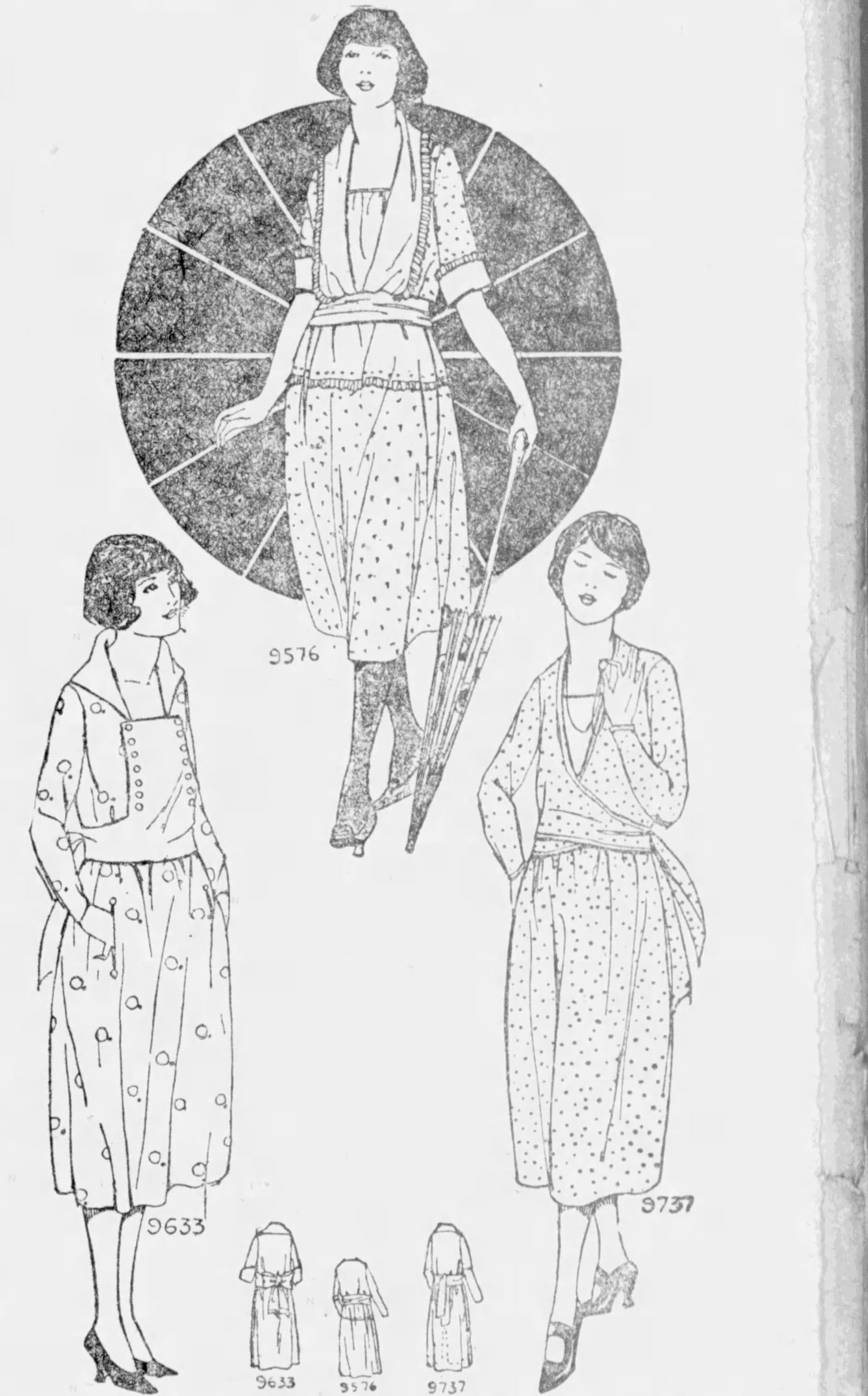
MISS 9576 begins the day with her left foot forward! We think she is a bit militant in her manner and wonder if she really thinks she can eclipse the sun. Her faith is not strong enough for her to leave her sunshade at home. Still we won't be critical because she has brought us such a snappy idea for our new dress—that yoke effect on the skirt is quite out of the ordinary.

Miss 9737 reminds us of a snowstorm for which we most graciously thank her—this being the hottest day of July, 1921. However, she aggrevates us by appearing to be so rapt up in her locket or vanity case or whatever it is. Please dear, "come out of it" and look at your charming neighbor, Miss 9633. Ever see any miss so irresistable! Silver dollars, poker chips or Chinese coins (according to their color) could not keep away from her dress and we assure her we do not blame them.

If Dot Sr., Dot Jr., and Dot III were dashing around we would suspect them of having worked in a telegraph office, but even though they are quite composed they have the power of sending messages—such as we must receive before we pin the pattern to the unfashioned material.

A corsage of organdie flowers would grace any one of the three dresses and though their making looks intricate, a little care and practice will make such exquisite bouquets that they will be well worth your trouble. A straight piece of organdie of pale pink or lavender fringed on the edge forms a wispy posy—a bit of blue or yellow organdie stuffed with cotton, a perky bud—and two or three shades of green shaped like leaves can be finished on the edge by curling, and Martha will whisper a trade secret and tell you the way to curl the organdie edges; moisten the fingers with alcahol, this dries them and leaves them perfectly clean. It is part of the skill which is the difference in this case between amateurish and professional work. Milliners' wire is used for stems. Wind with heavy green cotton thread, winding slowly and evenly.

Bouquets of sweet peas, morning glories, roses and buds, merrigolds and many others are made in this way. The simplest dresses become lovely with the added charm of these flowers.



No. 9576—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—The combination of organdie and dotted Swiss is proving very popular for Summer frocks and would be exceptionally pretty developed along the lines of the style illustrated. Sizes 16 years, 36 to 42 bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 36-inch dotted Swiss, with 1½ yards 36-inch organdie and 4⅝ yards plaiting.

No. 9633—Ladies' Dress—An applied bib-section, trimmed with buttons, extends into sash ends and ties at the back making a simple but very effective finish. The sleeves of this dress may be either long or short. Sizes 36 to 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch figured material and ¾ yard 36-inch plain.

No. 9737—Ladies' and Misses' Dress—A waist that is draped in surplice effect is the smart feature of this new frock. The edges are bound with bias tape in a contrasting color. The two-piece skirt is gathered. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36 to 44 bust. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Hays Rehires Unionists

Postmaster General Will H. Hays has signed an order directing the reinstatement of 10 of the 11 Postal Union leaders who were dismissed from the Chicago postoffice a year ago by former Postmaster General Burleson, because of their union activities.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers,
Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921.

All the pessimistic American sees in the Flag is the blue.

Men who are sick for beer are not half as sick as the fellows who used to get sick of beer.

An Iowa preacher is quoted as saying: "As soon as we pass out of the wartime reaction stealing will stop." If not then, as soon as all people become honest.

Lima Beane says the Eighteenth amendment is all some men know about the Constitution.

When an autoist runs a neck-and-neck race for the road crossing it isn't the locomotive's neck that is broken.

Usually it is the witness for the defense who is afflicted with loss of memory.

Warren G. Harding never did take any interest in prize fights, and the Dempsey-Carpentier meeting failed to move him. His election to the presidency hasn't brutalized him.

Bare knees, we understand, are not being worn to prayer meeting.

In the pursuit of happiness work is the warmest trail.

Conscience is the still small voice that finds a good many people hard o' hearing.

Much objection to laws arises from the impossibility of making them apply only to the other fellow.

There is no feeling quite as satisfactory as that of having gone dry a long, long time before the adoption of the Eighteenth amendment.

Every woman wants to look her prettiest at her wedding and again when she faces the jury.

Obstructing the government in its efforts to reduce expenses is going to be as popular as smallpox.

The time has gone by when the jawbone of an ass can be used to advantage.

One more World war might make the [illegible] universal, but the price would be too much to pay.

People of a small town really take pride in a person who goes out into the world and makes a conspicuous success. But down in their hearts they wonder how he did it.

Many severe criticisms against the government are conceived in voluntary idleness and made by loafers.

Nobody in this country would care to have the Far East any nearer.

Great Britain's coal strike cost $2,500,000,000. Everybody lost—books balance.

What a howl there would be if the people favorable to prohibition were to make as much noise as the opponents of prohibition.

A New York pacifist wants the secretary of war called the secretary of the army. Why not call him the secretary of peace?

Even if Love is blind that is no reason why it can't smell paint.

No beauty contest will change the mind of the young man who is in love. He knows who looks best to him.

A doctor recommends pleasant thoughts while eating. It is possible since prices have fallen.

Billboard art isn't a good example to follow when rouging cheeks.

There is always room at the top for more intellectual bumps.

Colonel Bailey of the Houston Post can glorify the Texas watermelon and revel in its lusciousness up to his eyebrows and still see the faults of the South. Listen to this: "Next to the prevalence of mob law, illiteracy is the most disgraceful, painful and humiliating handicap upon Southern civilization."

Not only must charity cover a multitude of shins, but here and there is a bare knee to look after.

Jack Dempsey is as hard to knock out as John Barleycorn, but both will have to go some day.

The straight and narrow path doesn't turn in at the jail.

There are 2,090,132 more males than females in this country, but there is nothing to do about it. Organizing another clique or clan will not remedy the situation.

People who travel by rail these days can't understand why the railroads are poverty stricken.

Lots of people were afraid to go to war, but they go on man-killing vacations without a sign of fear.

Unhappiness gets more publicity than the joy of living.

Leave good taste in politics to the women. A California lady wants the Democrats to overthrow the donkey as a party emblem and adopt the rising sun. The idea is good. The rising sun for campaign purposes and the setting sun for the night of election.

The trouble with the world is that too many different classes of people are trying to save it, each in its own way, for its own selfish benefit.

One thing the matter with this republic is that the majority won't let the minority run the government.

Japan and Hughes

We may expect a new Japanese policy toward the United States.

This is not because of great changes in the Tokio government. It is because Charles Evans Hughes has become secretary of state.

Japanese policy is shaped more by the foreign statesmen with whom it deals than by any Elder Statesmen under their cherry trees.

Russia in the early 50's sent a ship to the islands, on negotiations for the opening of commerce. The commander treated all the shore officials with civilized courtesy. The result was that in about a week he was on exhibition in a cage in one of the Japanesn cities. Then in 1854 the United States sent Commodore Perry. He ordered all the shore officials to keep away, and drew up marines with leveled rifles when any shore boats approached. He refused to deal with any officials except the ministers of the Shogun. Commodore Perry opened Japan.

Before the United States was absorbed in the World war, there was much agitation of what the Japanese called "the Japanese question in California." Baron Chinda was then in Washington, "making representations." He was making them, however, to William Jennings Bryan, a pronounced pacifist. Even Pancho Villa knew Mr. Bryan's horror of bloodshed. There was a portion of the Japanese press that beat the war drum as loudly as Villa.

But now, Japan has Hughes. Mr. Hughes is not another Bryan. His career has been marked by less of quotable eloquence, more of laconic determination.

Such men at times do more for peace than pacifists, if they love peace and also know their rights. Certain it is that every note sounded by Japan since the first Hughes utterances has been a note of conciliation. The tone has been, "What are Yap and California and British alliances between honorable, everlasting friends?" There has been no manifestation of any idea of putting Mr. Hughes in a cage.

The Senate's Job

The United States senate has done more or less work during the present session—much of it valuable work. But to this date it has delivered absolutely no goods on the one big job on which the entire country is most anxious for action—the revision of the crazy-quilt, destructive taxation system under which the republic has staggered for almost four years.

Foreign relations and disarmament and army and navy bills and governmental reorganizations all are vitally important problems with which the senate must deal, but the country would be happier if it could have the assurance, so far lacking, that the bitterly urgent taxation reforms have not been completely sidetracked for other things.

The people of the United States are learning, faster every day, that everybody pays taxes—non-property owners just as surely as big property owners. The little newsboy on the street without a nickel in the world is just as certainly a taxpayer as is John D. Rockefeller. The newsboy doesn't send his taxes to the collector of internal revenue, but he pays them just the same every time he buys a pair of shoes or a ham sandwich. For the man who makes the shoes or builds the ham sandwich does pay direct taxes and puts these taxes into the prices he charges for his product. He is compelled to do so to live and the more taxes he pays the more he must charge for his shoes and sandwiches.

The men who make up the national senate understand these things. They understand that the wild extravagance of the Wilson administration and its resulting mad[illegible]ation program are largely responsible for the country's present internal difficulties. They know that it is their job to cure these evils. And the country, knowing that the senate knows these things, wants to know why it doesn't get on with its great task.

It is the sober judgment of this newspaper that the members of the senate, particularly those who must stand for re-election soon, will do well to get at the taxation job—and soon.

On a Solid Basis

The duller the times the more striking the essential solidity of farming becomes, as an occupation. The years when farmer complain most of low prices and crowded markets and the difficulty of paying expenses and making a profit, are likely to be the very years when city industries and city trade look most insecure and least inviting, by contrast.

For such conditions, as American farmers are complaining of now almost invariably come when there is stagnation in many kinds of city business. They are encountered when city labor markets are crowded with idle men. Then bankruptcies are numerous and large numbers of manufacturers and merchants are uneasy and anxious. Then the typical American farmer, with his land paid for and his machinery and livestock in at least fair condition, can meet any possible difficulties with less risk than many thousands of city men, even millions, including wage-earners, must experience.

He is sure of his shelter, sure of his food. He can sell his own labor, at least, in the form of the crops he produces, and even if the price is low he is not obliged to be idle or to take the chances of being swamped by debts which he cannot pay. He can come nearer than any city dwellers who are not possessed of ample savings, or much property derived from some other source, to hibernating, so to speak, until the Winter of bad times is gone and the Spring sunshine of prosperity warms the world again.

And the farmer is no one's employe. He runs no risk of being turned adrift at the whim or because of the fears of some other man. He is his own master. He does not have to adjust his methods of carrying on his business to anyone's rules. He can use his own discretion in meeting and getting through with dull times. He can narrow down his operations to a very small scope, or he can go ahead under full steam.

At worst, the farmer knows his business has only to get along more frugally and make less additions to his capital. He does not have to go bankrupt. He faces no peril of forced idleness and absolute want. He is secure against real suffering, as millions in the city are not. He is one of the safest and most independent of men, as he well deserves to be.

Healthier Than Ever

Farming has always been one of the most healthful of occupations. Young men from the fields have made a fine showing of size, vitality and strength, when contrasted with city youths. That has been true in many other countries, as well as the United States.

The work in the open air, the comparative quiet and repose of the farms, the kind of food used and the relative freedom from temptations to injurious follies have united to give an unusual measure of long life and good health. And now the conditions for farming are better than ever before, in the vital matter of bodily soundness and length of days.

Farm houses are better heated than they were in the old times of wood-burning stoves, and icy halls and bedrooms. They are more thoroughly screened against insects in Summer. The facilities for washing and baths are much improved, in a multitude of country houses. Life indoors comes nearer the health standard of the working hours out in the open air.

It is wholesome to have rural life enriched by better mail facilities, better roads, Summer and Winter, Spring and Fall, and by the neighborliness fostered by the automobile and the telephone. There is mental stimulation and increased satisfaction with country surroundings and conditions in the breaking down of old barriers against wide and constant contact with the many sided forward movement of the world.

And on the farms, as well as in the cities, the good effects of modern science in hygiene and dietetics are lowering the death rate and making headway against disease and physical troubles of many kinds. There is more care taken to guard against tainted water or milk, when even a single case of typhoid fever is known to exist in a township. Tuberculosis has been made decidedly less common.

Altogether, the promise of long life and good health which American farmers are given, by their choice of occupation and the condition of their work and their homes, is brighter than it ever was in the years gone by. And what can be weighed in the balance against health and life?

Russian Religious Revival

The religious revival in Russia, which has been indicated by various signs ranging from the presence of 150,000 persons at open air services in Moscow to the resumption of worship in the small churches, has a hopeful significance.

Between the principles laid down by communists and those of the Russian church lies a wide gulf. They have nothing in common and from the communist's point of view, the two are antagonistic. From religious belief springs law and order and the established principles of government which the Soviet regime has cast aside. Chiefly, however, religion recognizes an authority contrary to everything communistic.

If 150,000 persons can meet in Moscow to worship without interference the God of their faith, there has been started on its way an influence before whose full strength the dominion of the Bolshevists eventually can be swept like chaff before the wind.

The Narrowing World

It takes seven days to go from London to Egypt by steamer. The aeroplane's flying time is two and a half days, including stops. It requires 19 steaming days to travel from London to India. Flyers think that shortly they can make it regularly in five or six days. To South Africa from London by way of Cairo it is 21 days. The estimate of the flying time is six or seven days. The voyage to Australia from London consumes 32 days. It will be no trouble, the birdmen say, to cover the distance in 10 or 11 days when landing places and supply stations are established. Back of the promotion of the flying machine is the driving impulse to get from one place to another in a hurry. That impulse shows signs, not of weakening, but of growing constantly stronger.

The "I Can't" Obstacles

BY ROGER W. BABSON

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Each and every one of us has been put in this world for some purpose. There is some attainable goal toward which all are traveling. Whether we arrive at that goal or not depends wholly upon ourselves. Men are born with a certain intellect or talent the development of which is unlimited and almost wholly within their own power. The psychologists tell us that we are born with a certain amount of intellect. We perhaps cannot add one iota to this intellect, but that intellect with which we are born is capable of being developed.

Developing Our Talents

The Good Book gives us a parable of a man who before traveling into a far country called his servants together. Unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one, each according to his several ability. The one who received five talents developed his talents one hundredfold, but the man who received one talent felt that he had accomplished quite a little to preserve that one talent and present it to his lord intact. At the same time he took that opportunity to proclaim that he knew his lord was a hard taskmaster.

The development of the talents given us or the intellect with which we are born is one of the first steps toward our goal of making good.

The road to this goal is beset with many obstacles. These obstacles are mostly imaginary. They are mostly fears. They are almost all subjective ideas. Strange as it may seem, an imaginary obstable has just as much of a deterrent effect upon the individual as if it were a real obstable. Were it not for this, obstacles would not be mentioned here at all.

Eight Main Obstacles

The most frequent obstacles, imaginary or real, met with are (1) the erroneous belief that every man who has accomplished great things is a genius; (2) lack of self-confidence; (3) fear of failure; (4) trust to luck; (5) inherited wealth; (6) waiting for an opportunity; (7) the doctrine that is being taught to the great mass of wage-workers that they no longer have any hope of advancement; (8) blaming the economic order for our inability to make good. There may be numerous other hindrances in your way of making good, depending upon the activity of your imagination, but for the purpose of discussion these may well suffice.

1. Misconcept of Genius

One of the greatest drawbacks, hindrances, or impediments to the advancement of a young man today is the erroneous conception or belief that every successful man is a genius or something akin to a superhuman being possessed with qualities, attributes and intellect that an average person can never hope to attain.

Anyone should hesitate very much to minimize the accomplishments of our great men. Men like Edison, Bell, Stephenson, Watt, Ericson, Crompton, Hargreaves, Fulton, and numerous other inventors have produced more wealth with their particular contributions to the welfare of society than thousands of manual workers accomplish in thousands of years,—but that is beside the point.

Were these men geniuses? Yes, if by that term we mean a man who can do three men's work. Elbert Hubbard touched the point when he said, "Genius concentrated, and utilized." If you should look into the lives of any of our great inventors or captains of industry you would find the outstanding feature of their career to be hard work. If there is a superhuman power with this class of individuals it is the ability or capacity for unceasing, untiring, concentrated effort.

One of the best sources of inspiration available for the young man today is the lives of our captains of industry and our inventors. Study along this line shows that these great men have risen from the lowly walks of life. They came from the so-called common people, and no matter in what walk of life, whether music, art, literature, invention, or industry, any man who has made a marked success in any of these fields has done so thru hard work. **Their accomplishments should not deter us, but should stimulate us to achieve!** Read the lives of some of these great men and verify this for yourself and if you find that they achieve through hard work, go thou and do likewise.

William James makes the point in this statement: "The plain fact remains that men the world over possess amounts of resource which only very exceptional individuals push to their extremes of use." You have the resource, you have been given talent, you have a certain amount of intellect. Will you increase the talent, develop the intellect, or push your resource to its extreme use?

2. Lack of Confidence.

Closely allied with this erroneous conception of the term genius is our lack of confidence in ourselves. This lack of confidence is ofttimes evidenced through our unwillingness to use our own minds. I have known of a number of experiments along this line, some of them among the students receiving executive training in the Babson Institute. For instance, in raising a question for debate, students invariably ask where they can find something written on that question. Let us assume that the question is. "Resolved: that the Federal Government should own and operate the railways." The usual method of procedure in preparing for such a debate is to read extensively. Few prefer a thinking process, although able to think clearly and well.

Give a student a blank piece of paper and pencil, then put him in a room alone with his thinking power. Tests show that the average advanced student, 21 years of age or over, can think out originally from 50 to 75 per cent of the pros and cons on the question without reading a single line.

What benefit does the student derive from the standpoint of governmental ownership to know that there are so many thousands of miles of railroad in the United States; to know that there are so many millions of employes; or that there are so many millions of dollars invested? The exact number of miles, employes, or amounts of dollars matters very little. Anyone knows that there are a great number of miles of railways in the United States. Almost anyone knows that the number of employes must be considerable and almost anyone knows that the amount invested must be large indeed. Then the question resolves itself into the control of this vast number of miles; into the management of the great number of employes; and into the financial arrangements for a large investment of money.

With those rather indefinite terms the student can think out the problems involved under individual ownership or federal ownership. Then, after having thought out the pros and cons, it is ample time to read. Then, also, how much more proud the student is of himself when he finds that Dr. Johnson makes the same point that he has made,—or that Dr. Ripley agrees with him on a certain question of finance. It is then that the student begins to realize that he has a mind of his own capable of utilization.

That man who fears to use his own mind is stumbling over an imaginary obstacle on the road to making good.

The man that succeeds is the man that thinks he can. "Success comes in cans, failures in can'ts," and someone has well said:

"If you think you're beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you'd like to win, but you think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.
"If you think you'll lose, you're lost;
For out in the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all the state of the mind.

"If you think you're outclassed, you are;
You've got to think big to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You can ever win a prize.
"Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man;
But soon or late the man who wins
Is the one who thinks he can."

3. Fear of Failure.

Fear of failure is another obstacle on the road to making good upon which many a toe has been stubbed. Did you ever stop to realize that the only thing which cannot fail is a worm,—or that a man who never makes any mistakes never makes anything else—except trouble? Life would surely be of the most humdrum sort if there were absent from all of our adventures the least thrill of a possible failure. Failure is a purifying process. It is a trial balance of our efforts. Failure properly utilized is a much more wholesome stimulant than anything existent prior to the eighteenth amendment.

The general manager of one of the leading railway systems of the United States was once discharged from a position as yard master paying him $90 per month because of his lack of ability to perform the work. **Henry Ward Beecher stood 64th in an examination in grammar. The boy who ranked first in the same class grew up to be a barber in Atlanta, Georgia.** Mr. Beecher failed in many of his efforts, but he eventually achieved his marvelous success as a preacher of the gospel. Out in Florence, Arizona, is a lifetermer in the state penitentiary who writes articles on Business Letter-Writing that are read by hundreds of our leading business men. This man has been raised inside the walls of the penal institutions of the country. He was in a reform school early in life, served five years in Ohio State Penitentiary and later received a life sentence in the West. He has been redeemed through work and even though behind the walls, he seals himself up in the envelope, as he expresses it, and reaches the heart of the business world. You may fail a half dozen times and eventually succeed if you are willing to work and think. Hard work, consecutive thinking, and the exercise of judgment are the things that help a man make good.

4. Trust to Luck

Even in this day of developed intellect and enlightened civilization there are those who are trusting "luck" to make good. This, that, or the other man who has made good is "lucky." In every game of chance the odds are against the player. With odds against the player, if he plays the game long enough he will fail. Likewise if one trusts to luck he is doomed to fail. A little scrap of a poem reads:

"If we could see the toil and turmoil
That awaits us down the road;
If our lips could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load,
Would we spend the day in wishing
For a time that ne'er could be
Would we watch with such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?"

Yes, the surest way to insure toil and turmoil is to watch with impatience for our ships to come from sea. Luck is not one of the foundations of making good. It is true that there are those who at times seem lucky. It is true that luck sometimes places men in good positions, but it is also true that something other than luck is required to hold the position. In other words, luck may place a man in a good position, but it cannot keep him there.

5. Inherited Wealth

Inherited wealth should also be tabulated more as a hindrance than as an aid. A man once said: "My father left me a great inheritance." The truthfulness of his statement was apparent when he continued by stating that his father left him good health and poverty. Making good comes from religion and work. Those factors are developed in humble homes. All hindrances, both imaginary and real, properly considered by each individual may be utilized as aids rather than obstacles. Success comes not from the advantages that we have but from the obstacles which we overcome. It is the process of overcoming obstacles that makes for the character necessary for success.

If you are really in earnest about making good, answer these questions: Have you confidence in your ability to succeed? Upon what do you base that confidence? Are you conscious of any faults that may interfere with your progress? Can they be overcome? What are you doing to overcome them?

Someone has said that in order to achieve success you must keep your eyes on the stars, your ear to the ground, and your nose to the grindstone. I have never been quite able to figure out the physical contortion necessary to perform this feat. Nevertheless, if taken in separate doses the statement has a meaning. Certainly statistics show that the grindstone feature is very essential and that obstacles are the stepping stones to making good.

Fourth Article—Next Week

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "The fellow who has more than one pair of pants isn't so happy after all. He's always worrying about which pair to wear."

Life's Discomforts.

Listening to a crank rave about the heat and insist upon keeping the windows closed so there won't be a draft.

Some girls dislike petticoats, not because they're too warm, but because they are opaque.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

To Keep Cool.—If you can't run up to the North Pole on a hot day, the best way to keep cool is to fill bathtub with water; stir in 150 pounds of ice; remove clothing; don life preserver; step in tub, lie down and float on back while six electric fans blow on you. Be careful not to freeze to death.

To Make a Husband Happy.—When he arrives home give him a kiss or two, his slippers, pipe and tobacco ask him what he wants to eat and then cook it. When he's through filling himself with food, he may be happy.

One good thing about a mail order house, you don't have to listen to a snippy clerk.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

Letter to His Nephew, Bill, About Buying a House.

Dear Bill:

Well, Bill, I've taken the plunge. I've bought a house, or rather some smooth-voiced real estate guy gave me a house and lot in exchange for a pledge to pay him a comfortable sum of money each month for the rest of my natural life. This house is one of those six-room and a —— affairs. The dash stands for bath, something that people have to take now if they want to enjoy all the comforts of a home.

I told the real estate man I didn't understand why they set aside one whole room for the sole purpose of taking baths, because the latter have not been frequent enough in my life to require such a waste of space. He told me they had to have some place in which to keep the bathtub and explained how I could use it for other purposes during those periods in history when I wasn't bathing. Finally I bought the place, bath and all, thinking I could use the tub for making home refreshments on any day except Saturday night and Sunday morning every other week. You see, I don't know just which day I will set aside to take my bath, if any. My wife has not decided yet whether we will go to the church in this neighborhood on Sunday morning or not. She isn't sure that the minister agrees with her on religious questions. If he does, then we have to bathe on Saturday night, and keep in harmony with tradition.

The house is supposed to be on a lot, but they must have built it right on the edge, for I have to walk sideways to go around to the back door without trespassing upon the neighbor's property. My wife isn't a bit sympathetic and I can't persuade her to let me go in the front door. Therefore I expect to continue stepping sideways and hope that the neighbor doesn't notice that my waistline overhangs his property.

I'm just going to tell you a little bit about my house this time. Will go into details later. It's a pretty good shack for such a lot, but then, it took a lot of squeezing to keep it within the boundaries of my 26x100-foot estate. It has six rooms and a bathtub, one front porch, one rear porch, a front door and back door, besides various other doors inside, and steps to both porches, a happy thought on the contractor's part.

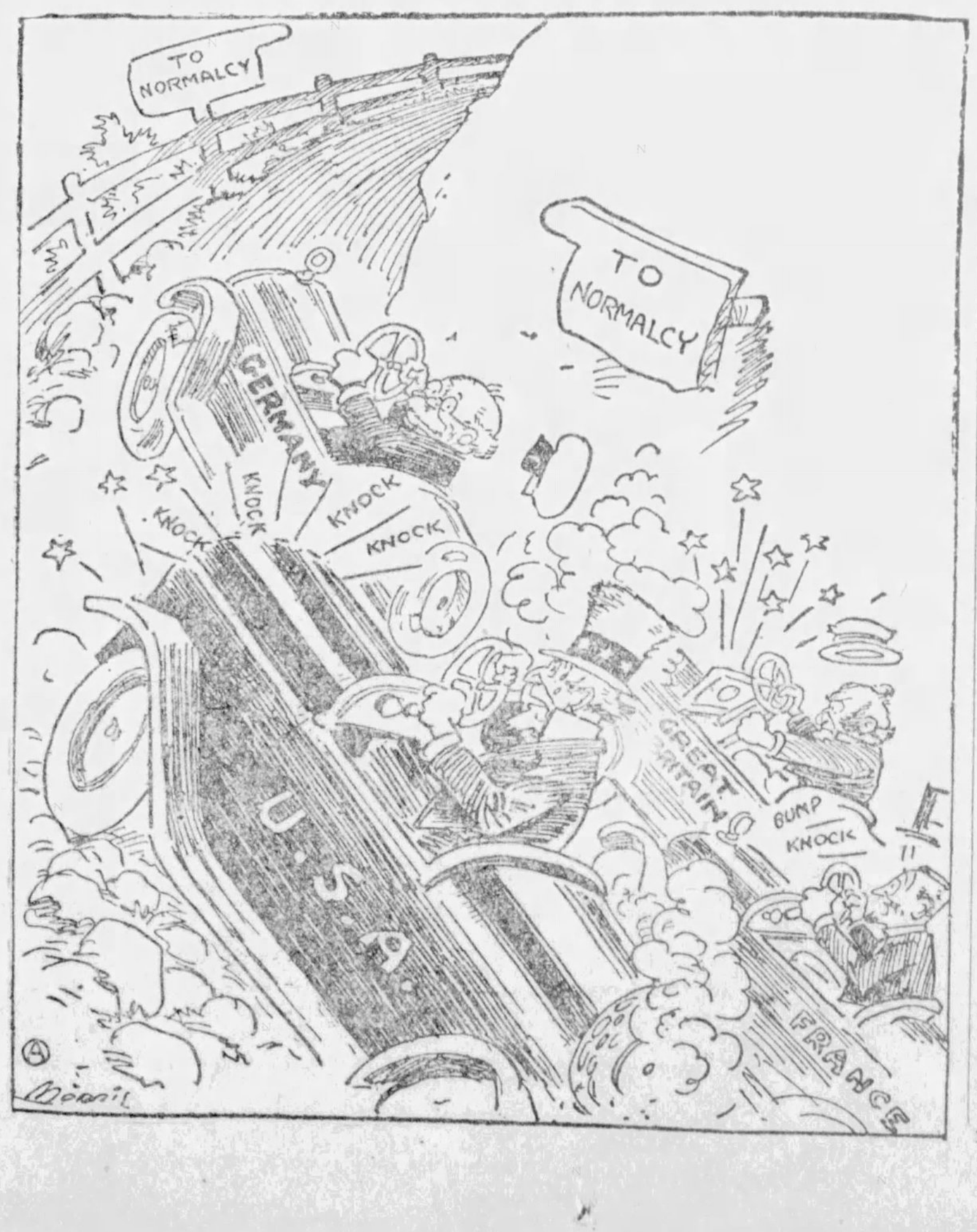
It also boasts of one cellar and one attic. We can go down to the cellar but not up to the attic, for neither the Mrs. nor I is slender enough to draw ourselves up through the narrow aperture in the ceiling of the hall upstairs. There is a window or two in every room but no solarium, because I get all the solar rays I want outside and we don't need so many windows, as we have only one floor lamp. One window is enough for the neighbors to look through and see it.

There is a cement walk from the street to the front porch and I hope all the visitors will walk on it instead of on the grass when the grass begins to grow, which won't be until after I sow the seed. As I said before, there is also a walk around the house but it is a narrow one. I hope the ice man and milk man are skinny enough to use it.

It's a fine house but I'll have to tell you more about it later when I get better acquainted with it. We are now busy getting ready to move in and I don't know much about the inside, except the bathtub, as the Mrs. won't let me go in because I might scratch the floors.

Well, goodbye. Your
UNCLE HENRY.

Getting Back to Normalcy



ABE MARTIN

Alex Meadows begins his life sentence t'day fer shootin' a cashier, but we doubt if he's got th' physique t' live it out.

Miss Fawn Lippincut wuz downtown t'day made up fer an Arctic expedition around her shoulders' an' Atlantic City around her shanks.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

A Song in Everything

There is a song in everything,
In every little care that comes,
In babies as they suck their thumbs,
The tunes the brave canaries sing,
The mother's patient, gentle smile,
The glory of the after-while.

There is no sadness but is sweet
With fragrance, and there is no day
But spreads some beauty on life's way;
The dusty and the weary feet
Upon their homeward journey bring
Delights which loving hearts may sing.

The high chair and the cradle, too,
Have ever set brave lips to song,
No grief has ever lived so long
But turned to music as it grew,
And every hour of strife and pain
Leaves in the heart some sweet refrain.

Lord, teach me this, from day to day,
To find beyond the hurt and care
Thy mercy shining everywhere;
Let me rejoice that children play,
And know when bitter tempests sting
There is a song in everything.

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THE REDS

BY WALT MASON.

THE Reds will labor well and long at any fierce destructive job, to prove the government is wrong and turn it over to the mob. They'd like to undermine the state, and hope to do that much in time; their industry is something great when industry becomes a crime. But show them any useful task, with ample wages at the end, and they'll revolt and mount a cask, and make the welkin creak and bend. They're living in a country fine, where every man who toils and spins may have his figtree and his vine and dollar watches for the twins. They're living where the laws protect the honest worker and his pile, and they would see the whole works wrecked, and view the chaos with a smile. They hold to creeds absurd and vain, with hankerings for blood and fire; they are opposed to all things sane, to all that righteous men admire. And more and more we lately find their teachings spreading everywhere; their propaganda is behind uprisings here and riots there. And are we not the patient bunch? We see the Reds our laws lefy, and idly grin, though we've a hunch that worse is coming by and by. They bore us with their brazen sound, they weary us with gall and bile; the nation needs a dumping ground for those who do not like its style.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

VARIETIES

The emerald is the most precio of gems.

White camels are about as ra as black sheep.

The Swiss people were the first date their coinage.

There are more than 500 mus schools in Germany.

Goats are the only animals th can digest cellulose.

Deaths from snakebites are n merous in Afghanistan.

Essentially the same fishes exte from Florida to Brazil.

Medical science is unable to e plain the cause of warts.

Diplomatic posts are now bei demanded by British women.

About half of the residents Lower California are Indians.

Women are now employed as se retaries of London's smartest club

California has nearly 100 pea which exceed 10,000 feet in heigh

All the cork used in the world a year weighs little more th 1,200 tons.

The ancients fished for pear along the Bahrein islands in th Persian gulf.

The horns of Abyssinian catt are of immense size, but are e tremely light.

The movement for university e tension work started in Philade phia in 1890.

England is feeding daily a qua ter of a million starving children central Europe.

Bacon is more than twice as va uable as rump steak, from the foo point of view.

The lotus of the ancients is b lieved to be the date plum southern Europe.

The Yosemite valley gets its na from an Indian word signifyi "large grizzly bear."

In the fifteenth century the te vaudeville was applied to a certa old Norman folk song.

Women are estimated to outnum ber men to the extent of 2,000,0 in England and Wales.

Cocoanut farmers in Borne gather most of their crop with th aid of trained monkeys.

To obtain their A. B. degree th girls of Wheaton college must sho proficiency in swimming.

The first paper maker was th wasp, which always coats its ne with a thin film of paper.

London maintains a laund school, where girls are taught th true art of washing clothes.

Every official act of the pres dent of the French republic has be countersigned by a minister.

Marine shells of warm climat excel all others in beauty of colo ing and in taking a high polish.

French explorers in South Dako gave the name of the [illegible] to the territory they discovered.

Gold discoveries were made California as early as 1841, these occasioned no excitement.

Of European invention are co fins made of waterproof cardboa the lids being attached with glue.

The smallest wound from an a row tipped with the poison tak from the upas tree of Java is fa

Massachusetts looms last ye produced woolens enough to ma a blanket a mile wide and 57 mi long.

There are 718 members of t British house of lords, includin Scottish and 28 Irish representat peers.

Neither the English church the Greek church uses unleaven bread in administering holy co munion.

The number of places selling toxicating liquors in London has been steadily decreasing during t last 10 years.

Parisians who are free from m itary service are being called to volunteer for the Paris [illegible] fense service.

The velocity of blood in the is least in those of smallest d eter, this being the reverse of t rule in arteries.

Australia has a movement on for the preservation of its [illegible] "stringy bark" trees, which are t tallest in the world.

Universities were unknown p to the eighth century and ther no authentic record of one befo the twelfth century.

According to a recent sur there are more than 25,0 women keeping homes in the Un States without servants.

The most recent improvement wireless telegraphy makes it p sible for an operator to read fr 50 to 100 words a minute.

Directly and indirectly, abo 130,000 people are employed Great Britain in growing, manufa turing and selling mustard.

The wet flat lands of Ecuador produce a vine yielding a fru which, when dried, forms a spon superior to animal sponges.

Gas bombs are being used by t Chicago police in their battles w bandits who take refuge in hous the bombs driving them out.

More than 300,000 Bibles, tra lated into 528 different languag have been distributed by the Br ish and Foreign Bible society.

There are about 40,000 squa miles of virgin forest and abo 20,000 square miles of secon growth timber in the Philippines.

Owing to the good food and ca now provided in English prisons is said the inmates unusually on flesh and become much health

In Latin-American countries, in Spain, it has always been custom for children to bear mother's as well as the fath family name.

New England had a thriving dustry in the manufacture of wo en shoe pegs that was destro when the shoe cobbler adopted plan of using nails.

The prevalence of spots on sun makes the mariner's comp erratic and unreliable, but the r son is one of nature's riddles t has never been solved.

Many single blocks in New Y City contain retail stores in la number and of greater variety t are to be found in many wh towns of considerable size.

Smolen island, near Kristi sund, Norway, is a flat spot of possessed of numerous areas of bog. It is doubtful whether the anywhere a better location for production of peat in large qu tities.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

IDEALS

[illegible] MARTHA HOLDEN.

[illegible] to find a place where [illegible] is laden with romance, [illegible] hills are "hillier" and [illegible], the roads, and the [illegible] seem almost hu[illegible] is the place you are [illegible]. The town itself, down [illegible] part of Ohio, is small, [illegible] world penetrates the [illegible] the colleges there. [illegible] seem to fear the ap[illegible] modernism and shrink [illegible] ivy vines which par[illegible] darkened stone, and [illegible] over the clear air of [illegible] every quarter of an [illegible]

[illegible] Anne, a lovely, interest[illegible]. One day she was [illegible] by a round-about way [illegible] bishop's home, [illegible] long enough to [illegible] the ledge of the hill [illegible] where birds of gay [illegible] songs have chos[illegible] home. She saun[illegible] famous path where [illegible] trees stand guard [illegible] of the town, past the [illegible] across the road [illegible] through the gate to [illegible] are mahogany [illegible] old silver candle[illegible] of generations past; [illegible] the couch by the fire[illegible] rows of books.

[illegible] packages which she [illegible] from the store to the [illegible] crispy lettuce [illegible] garden for sand[illegible] Don was coming in the [illegible]

[illegible] last year at college, [illegible] for the Sum[illegible] because it was nec[illegible] he was postpon[illegible] as long as possible. [illegible] the students was the one [illegible] the town scarcely com[illegible] beauty and friend[illegible] was natural that on [illegible] evening, Anne and [illegible] talking seriously of [illegible] and the dreams of their [illegible]

"[illegible]," began Anne medita[illegible] her foot against the [illegible] she kept the swing in [illegible] "Mine must be a [illegible] man who has trav[illegible] knows all about peo[illegible]

[illegible] knows all about people," [illegible]

[illegible] will and he will write [illegible] carried by foreign [illegible] I can't decipher and [illegible] and days to come. [illegible] will sound something like [illegible] naturally longed for the [illegible] have and closed her [illegible] the letter, parts of [illegible] aloud to Don.

[illegible] be here. I know you [illegible] about Colombo, for [illegible] a place as I have ever [illegible] writing this note in [illegible] in the Galle Face. [illegible] overlooks a palm gar[illegible] straight out over the [illegible] toward the sunset. The [illegible] up here and the roar [illegible] like thunder. [illegible] yesterday on the [illegible] and after 19 days on [illegible] you may be sure I am [illegible] to sleep on a bed that [illegible] up and down, and roll [illegible] to the other. In fact [illegible] now getting rid of my [illegible] I have to look up [illegible] and then to be sure I am [illegible] and find myself brac[illegible] that continual motion [illegible] at sea.

I have quite a little business to attend to here in Colombo, then I hope to get up country for a few days to get a look at the estates. After that I want to get over into India and make Calcutta and Darjeeling, then across to Java and home by way of China and Japan and then back to you.

"How romantic!" commented Don with a shade of sarcasm entirely unnatural for him. Why should he care what her ideal was—? Care—? Did he—just a little bit? He was sitting on the steps with his head resting against the porch pillar, as he gazed out over the hills at the shadows.

"What's yours?" prompted Anne.

"Oh, I don't know exactly," he drawled, "somebody beautiful and quiet and sensible."

"Who ever heard of a beautiful and sensible girl?" scoffed Anne, feeling a bit piqued for no reason at all.

"Well, you asked me what my ideal is and that's it," stubbornly insisted Don, though to tell the truth he had never given it much thought before.

"It is a heavenly night, isn't it, Don?"

"Uh-huh—fine night," absently agreeing without noticing the change of subject.

"Pretty good of old Mr. Moon to come up," continued Anne, secretly blessing its faded light for hiding those freckles that the glaring sun had wished upon her.

So Don was looking for a beautiful girl—and sensible! Anne pondered as she continued to tap her foot gently against the floor in rhythmic motion. She liked the silhouette of Don's profile in the moonlight and she fancied a fierceness in the fantastic shadow it made on the porch pillar. He had dignity, Don had, but that was because he inherited his serious manner from his father, the late Bishop Nettleton. Anne stopped swinging. The air was pungent with country fragrance, old fashioned street lamps twinkled, the strumming of a guitar could be heard on a neighbor's porch, though too far away to be seen.

Neither one noticed the length of the silence between them for each was deep in thought. Anne was wishing that she were beautiful and sensible, wishing that she had not spent so much time dreaming about foreign lands. And Don, for such is the way life plays its little jokes, was thinking seriously of giving up his ministerial career even after all his preparation and trying his luck in the business world—traveling maybe to far countries.

When silences mean something watch for the denouement. These two were truly surprised when they discovered the truth. Don wouldn't have Anne any different for the world and Anne wanted Don just as he was and they were thankful that as long as they pleased each other, that they could change their ideals at the last moment.

You see Aunt Martha "could not resist" having a word about ideals herself, before the subject was entirely exhausted and she tried to find something that had not already been said just for the fun of it. Each one of your letters has shown thought and worthiness and our country is proud of the standards of our boys and girls. Your ideals help to make you what you are. Let us ask Mr and Mrs. M. G. R. if it is not true after all, that when the time comes it is not our ideal we think of measuring but ourselves whom we pass through the test.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

There is a glory in tree and blossom,
A thrill in the wild bird's tone,
A balm in the summer breezes,
That Love revealeth alone.
—Benjamin S. Parker.

SURPRISE FOR DIB

Just a few lines. I have been a [illegible] to the Blade since the year 1875 and I have no thought of ever giving it up. I take several papers [illegible] think most of The Blade. I have lived in southern Florida for [illegible] years. I live in the orange belt, where we raise plenty of them be[illegible] other kinds of fruit. We also do quite a lot of farming and [illegible]raising, this is the banner town for watermellon shipping in [illegible] Florida. I want to say to [illegible] I was born on the 28th day [illegible] 1841. I would hardly do for [illegible] twin, but might come handy [illegible] grandfather, if Dib will come [illegible] on her next birthday, I will [illegible] her all the oranges she can [illegible] A. W. Vogler, Bowling Green, Florida.

ANYONE KNOW?

I was born in the year 1863, and sometime during that year, my parents, John Houg and wife, took my sister and myself to the Orphan's Home at Indianapolis, Ind. Sometime that year Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oliver came to the home and adopted me. If anyone knows of my father I would be glad to hear. My name was William Houg but is now William Oliver by adoption. I am asking through your paper as I am an old subscriber. My address is William Oliver, Ambrosia, W. Va.

TICKETS FOR CHAUTAUQUA

I have been a reader of the Blade for several years, but always thought that others could write more interesting letters, but when I read that Aunt Martha's "Dream Ship" had sailed out into Lake Erie, I was afraid she would pass Barcelona harbor and not know that we wanted you all to stop off and take the trolley at Westfield and come to see our beautiful Chautauqua lake and famous Chautauqua assembly. There is no need for me to extol the beauties there for probably many of the Blade readers have already been there, and all others have read descriptions of the place, but it might be interesting to know how the first camp meeting came to be held at Fair Point, on Chautauqua lake. Dr. Vincent (the founder) told on the platform here of traveling in Switzerland with a party of tourists and a young man from Westfield (seven miles from here) was one of the party. When anyone exclaimed about the beauty of the lakes, this young man would say "Yes it is very lovely but not as beautiful as Chautauqua Lake." When Dr. John Vincent and Mr. Lewis Miller were looking for a site for a camp meeting and Sunday School Assembly in 1870, Dr. Vincent wanted to see this lake before they decided on a place and when they saw Fair Point that settled the matter.

When the postoffice was opened here, the name was changed to Chautauqua as there was a Fair Point on Lake Erie in the same county. We all feel who live here that we have a right to be proud of our city, but I am not a resident by adoption as many are here. My great grandfather, Jeremiah Griffith came to Chautauqua Co. in 1806 and settled at Griffith's Point, five miles from Jamestown on the East side of the lake and has over 200 descendants living in this country. But I wished to roam and have lived in six different states and in the District of Columbia, "but have returned to the land of my birth, the dearest spot in all the earth" to spend the rest of my days. In my many wanderings I have often thought of the lines we read in the old Sanders Fifth Reader, "Is there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said; this is my own, my native land?" We all have a right to think our own home is the best place and I look forward to reading the descriptions of the many beautiful places which Aunt Martha has invited you to write about. I hope the young man who lives near Mammoth Cave, Ky., will finish his description of that very interesting place. I do not think the author of "Rain on the Roof" improved on the old version of the song as I think the first was the nicest, I had it copied to send but will not now.—

M. A. G.—Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mixing With Martha

Pin-Wheel Biscuit.

Mix 2 cups flour, 4 level tsp. baking powder, ⅛ tsp. salt, ½ tbsp. butter and 2-3 cup milk as a baking powder biscuit doug. Roll ¼ inch thick. Brush with melted butter, sprinkle with 1-3 cup stoned raisins chopped fine, 2 tbsp. chopped citron, ½ tbsp. sugar and 1-3 tsp. cinnamon. Roll like a jelly roll. Cut in slices 1 inch thick. Bake in a hot oven 15 min. Currants may be used in place of raisins and citron.

Short and Sweet

Triplets! Last week we thought it a coincidence that Hoote should have a twin, but this week along comes another, "Z" of N. C., and, like Martha I. Cox, she, too, thinks Hoote is a girl. Each one will be 19 on the 25th of July. Now that screams for a birthday party which we would be only too glad to plan, incidentally inviting ourselves, for we know we would have a merry time and then we are still consumed with curiosity as to whether Hoote is a boy or a girl. Hurry and tell us—please do, for we now have the names of three more cousins who have guessed "girl" and four more who have guessed "boy."

Oh, what a lot of fun one of our cousins is going to have surprising her friend on her birthday, that is, if the cousins are in the mood, as we are sure they will be, for July 27 is her friend's birthday and as a big surprise this cousin asks us to send a card and letter shower to her. Her name is Emily Colwell and her address is Middleport, Ohio, R. D. 1.

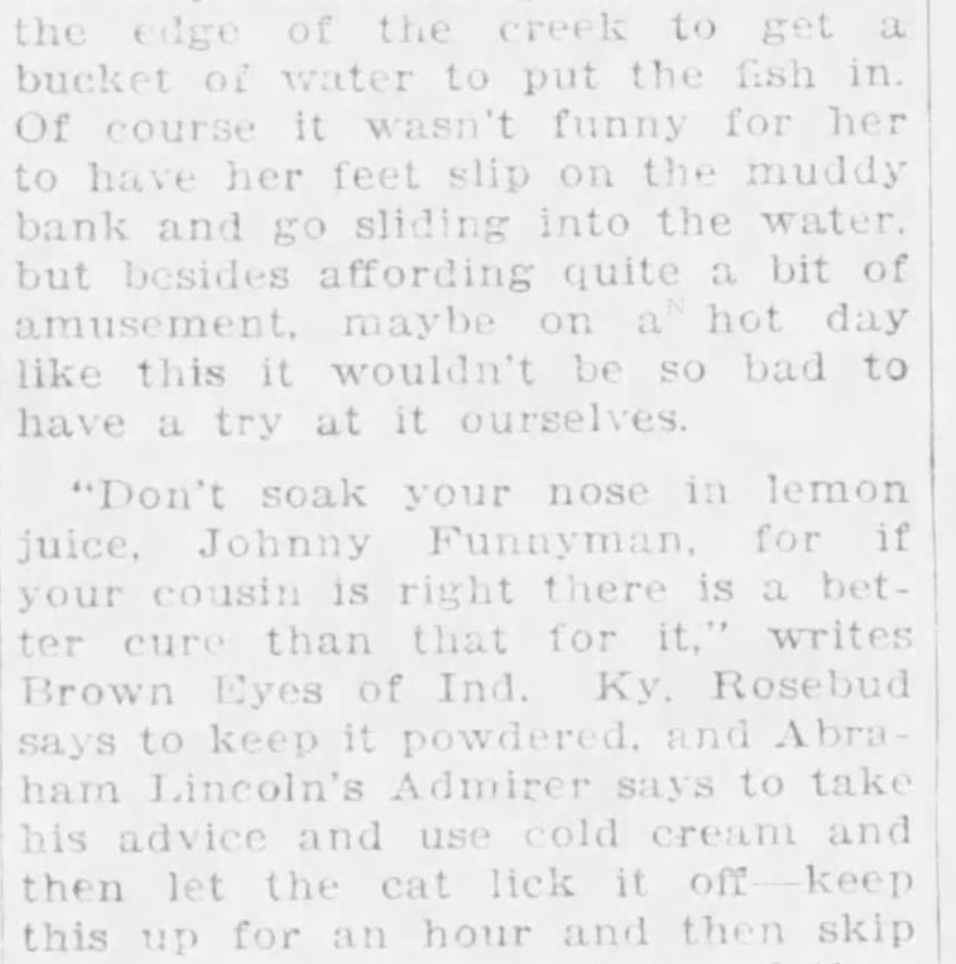
Sweet Sixteen writes that she agrees with Windy that girls her age should think more of education than beaux. A shower of pressed flowers fell out of the envelope when Aunt Martha read about this and the club room immediately became fragrant and delicious.

Brown-eyed Dreamer, aren't you ashamed to laugh? Aunt Martha is trying hard not to while she reads about your chum going down to the edge of the creek to get a bucket of water to put the fish in. Of course it wasn't funny for her to have her feet slip on the muddy bank and go sliding into the water, but besides affording quite a bit of amusement, maybe on a hot day like this it wouldn't be so bad to have a try at it ourselves.

"Don't soak your nose in lemon juice, Johnny Funnyman, for if your cousin is right there is a better cure than that for it," writes Brown Eyes of Ind. Ky. Rosebud says to keep it powdered, and Abraham Lincoln's Admirer says to take his advice and use cold cream and then let the cat lick it off—keep this up for an hour and then skip an hour—skip on one foot and then on the other. He knows this is a good cure for he has tried it himself and now the skin is all coming off his nose. With all this excellent advice he will just about get his nose cured when he will read somewhere that it is the fashion to have a good sunburn.

"Just a School Girl of Ky." sends us this refreshing letter: Please open the door for me as the latch seems hard to lift. You said something about the cousins taking a Blade tour. That is by writing descriptive letters. Let's see that we all have fans and drinking cups for it will be a warm drive and you will be sure to want to get a drink out of the Lincoln farm spring. The Lincoln farm is within 25 miles of my home and is situated about two or three miles south of Hodgenville, Ky., the county seat of Larne county. Lincoln's home, the log cabin, is within another building to protect it. Inside the cabin are logs partly burnt, claimed to have been used by the Lincoln family. On the outside are steps, leading to the building and on either side are grassy lawns well kept. Now to the walled spring to get a nice cool drink and bathe our dusty faces, as they all seem to be wearied from the tour we have taken, although it was short. I will leave, promising to come again with a description of the Mammoth Cave of Ky. if any wish. We certainly do wish, and we cannot thank you enough for that delightful cool drink in the spring.

Art in the Home



Oilcloth Sets.

These summer days when it is too hot to wash table linens, you can have the nicest substitute with as little work or as painstaking work as you care to take. A plain piece of white oilcloth will do, but dull finish may be more attractive in soft gray, yellow or even black.

Cut oilcloth strips in squares 18x12 inches. These are used as place doilies and are large enough to hold the plate, glass, butter plate and cup and saucer. Make one square larger for the center of the table.

Paint a border of the color you choose for your decoration and if you are the least bit artistic you can paint a bunch of flowers or fruit at the ends as illustrated in the picture. Use oil paints, mix with a palette knife, moisten a brush with turpentine and a very little varnish. All the painting can be suggestive without detail thereby entailing no particular talent and being quite as effective for this purpose.

Suppose our oilcloth is plain white, choose blue borders with blossoms of wild roses clustered at the ends; or suppose the oilcloth is yellow—green we must have for a border with tempting oranges sketchily enclosed. Some shops sell black sets with brieght red cherries, but these are not as cool in appearance.

You will be surprised to find how delightful these sets are; they can be washed in an instant, always look inviting, have ever so much style, last season after season, are inexpensive and save time and labor. If any cousins wish to ask questions about the making of these articles in Art in the Home, Aunt Martha will be glad to answer them. Do you like this new department?

Our Congresswoman

Alice Robertson

MISS ALICE M. ROBERTSON from Oklahoma is the only woman representative to congress. Miss Robertson presided over congress recently, this being the first time a woman has been granted the privilege. Though having initiated no legislation herself up to the present time, she is working for compensation for wounded soldiers, and voted for peace with Germany.

A marked contrast is noticed between Miss Robertson and Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman elected to congress. Roosevelt was interested in Miss Rankin as a speaker, and we expect her career to be a step in the forward movement of women.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Nothing in the world was ever built without a dream at the beginning.—The Shadow of Victory.

Does This Pique Billy?

I have been keeping silent for a long time just listening but when I read Bachelor Billy's letter about classing the men. I suppose it would go something like this: First class, the kind that did not care anything about their appearance; second class, the neat, well dressed kind who are not always swearing or smoking; third class, the dude who seems to think that there is nothing for him to do but loaf and sit around smoking cigarets. I would tell you Bill which class I would put you in but I am afraid you would get mad. Aw! now Bill I did not mean to really hurt you. So you like to hear the girls rave, do you Billy? Well you had better be careful or you will get me started.

Do any of you cousins play Rook? I do and think it is great—many people are opposed to it but I do not see any harm spending the evening at home playing Rook, I think it is better than if you were out loafing somewhere. What do the cousins think about it? As for your potatoes Billy, I can cook for a variety—fried, boiled, baked or burnt potatoes; for quantity a bushel or so; and for quality I can cook 'em so President Harding couldn't eat them (could eat them I mean). I wrote once before but Aunt Martha put me in Short and Sweet. If she could have seen me she would have thought that I belonged somewhere else. I will not give a description of myself this time for if I did you cousins would never stop laughing at.—Dummy. (Ohio)

Moonbeam Sparkling With Wit.

Sometimes one must use a little slang to express what one feels and I must say that Aunt Martha's department is humming this Summer—just gets jollier and jollier. Bob White on toast, wasn't that bit of World History in the Making good?

Personally, I wouldn't want to stay on the farm if we were deprived of the whistle of the quail. The whistle of the Bob White stimulates the farmer much as the beat of the drum rallies the courage of the advancing soldier. When I hear the plaintive call of the whip-poor-will in the foliage at twilight I want to ramble off to the woods and consort with the little people who are supposed to dwell there. The whistle of a Bob White gives me a feeling of wanting to gather wild strawberries and hunt cows in knee-deep clover.

But I am rambling off on too many subjects. What I really came for was to set myself right with Madamoiselle Jean. Kings are always getting one into trouble. J. V., I wish I knew French well enough to say whether I like it or not. I have been told that French is a most refined and artistic language and I would like to be able to speak it properly. I was merely teasing Fred Sleath about speaking French because he said that he was a wounded soldier, and I suppose he had seen service in France, and King Philip was kidding me in turn. You have a lot to learn about the sporting blood of Amerique. If we did not refer to a watch being too fast what should we say? We could say, of course, that the hours were running away with the watch. Of course fast means speed, but fastened is quite different. Do you love this grand country enough to let some American fasten you to his ideals for keeps or are you wanting to speed back to sunny France as fast as you can?

There is a tree standing in Maryland that tradition says LaFayette hitched his horse to; of course the horse was fastened and the tree that held him fast is there yet, but the horse is gone. Your hobby is rather two-edged, isn't it? I hope you won't challenge me to a grammatical or rapier duel after reading this letter because our swords would have to be The Toledo Blade and I am afraid my grammar would show up rather weak, but if you want to know how to send me a letter ask Aunt Martha for my address and the Pathfinder can do likewise—I don't like to invite more correspondence than I can answer—it is not fair to the writers.

I know who Honey Girl is and I expect we will see her name in the hall of fame along with her favorite author, Libby Sprague Phillips, for Honey Girl writes short stories. Arthur McIntosh, I am glad that you explained to us about the poems. I confess I had some sneaking suspicions about Where the East Begins, but as you say the verses are beneath contempt. I liked the little poem in The Blade this week entitled, If We Knew. Bachelor Bachelor Billy, I am not a mistake profiteer and am inclined to believe that you think that you couldn't make a mistake anyway. Golden Girl, I liked your letter immensely—I am impressed that you live in a beautiful place. Arabia M. is another favorite with me—Arabia, of course, all men like Kipling—he is the author of the female of the species—I'll wager Kipling got the inspiration from association with South African spiders. J. V., what shall we call Contemplator? Imagien Magnifique would never do for him, he has symptoms of becoming a modern Darius Green—he ought to find his vocation in a girl's seminary if only he could convince 'em. These bachelors who are laying out a lot of angelic ideas for women to follow will get a Darius bump someday when they find a woman has only two hands and can't have a finger in every pie.—Dixie Moonbeam.

Cecil Gets Acquainted.

Well, cousins, here I am now—a new cousin, too, but I hope I will become acquainted with you all and if Aunt Martha will spare me space I know we will. I love to read The Weekly Blade and find lots of good information but best of all I like the Peace Page and get ideas from my cousins and sure appreciate them all. Now Johnny Funnyman, come along with your sack full of sunshine and spread a little out among your friends and cousins as you go along for I sincerely believe it takes sunshine to make this world go right. Dixie Moonbeam, what is wrong? It is about time you were sending your bright beams down upon us again. Why Old Maid of W. Va. what is up now? Are you studying about your ideal and forgetting to write us? Why not come again and tell us something new? Now I will give someone else room to say what they will.—Cecil Mack. (W. Va.)

"Hurry Up Michigan."

As I have become so interested in the cousins' letters I just could not keep from writing to you any longer so here I am sneaking past Mr. W. B. Ho, hum! I'm past him at last. Come again Prairie Rose, Fred Sleath, Dixie Moonbeam, Lavant owen and Bachelor Billy and all the rest of the cousins. Hurry up Michigan boys and girls—don't let the rest of the states beat us. My ideal must be a man not a sissy. I do not think that silk shirts and socks and $100 suits of clothes make a man. Overalls are alright to put on after church (for of course he must wear a good suit of clothes to church). You will pardon me please for plain talking but I usually say what I think. Say, Bachelor Billy, I can bake nice brown apple pies, too—have a piece please? I am glad that Lonely Heart is happy again

My hobbies are horseback riding and reading. I live on a farm and like to farm and milk cows. Perhaps you think I'm a tomboy but if I am, some tomboys can cook then, for I can. I don't believe that I would like the city at all for I love the broad fields and woodland of the country. Did I hear some one say "What does she look like?" Well, I will tell you that I am not what you call pretty by a long ways. I have dark brown hair and eyes and I must say that I am tanned until my face and hands are almost as dark as my hair. I am 5 1-2 feet tall and weigh 120 pounds. I neither paint nor powder and don't like gum. Well as this is my first attempt to knock at the door I must leave now or I won't be admitted, but I hope Aunt Martha will show me in so I will run away leaving my love for all.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

POETS' CORNER

The House by the Side of the Road

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self content;
These souls, like stars that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament,
There are pioneer souls that blaze their path
Where the highway never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad;
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in the house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope;
But turn not away from their smiles nor their tears—
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend of man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
And the road passes through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the right.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan;
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by.
They are good, they are bad; they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Old Black Joe

Gone are the days when my heart was young and gay;
Gone are my friends from the cotton-fields away;
Gone from the earth to a better world I know,
I hear their gentle voices calling
"Old Black Joe."

CHORUS.

I'm coming, I'm coming, for my head is bending low,
I hear those gentle voices calling,
"Old Black Joe."

Why do I weep when my heart should feel no pain?
Why do I sigh that my friends come not again?
Grieving for forms now departed long ago,
I hear their gentle voices calling,
"Old Black Joe."

Where are the hearts once so happy and so free?
The children so dear that I held upon my knee?
Gone to the shore where my soul has longed to go,
I hear those gentle voices calling,
"Old Black Joe."

Three Gates

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale someone to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

These narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer. And the next
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if, to reach your lips at last,
It passed through these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be.

Chautauqua Bells

(Written in 1898 by Zoe O. Edmonds, aged 11 years.)

Where Chautauqua lake is flowing,
Chautauqua's border through;
Where the rowboats now are floating,
Floating on the lake so blue;
Hushed the voice of song and laughter,
Silence everywhere,
While the chimes their great bells ringing
Send a message on the air.
Chime, sweet bells! O chime forever,
Ring out the glad refrain;
May Chautauqua live forever,
Working in the Master's name.

Long ago this forest slumbered
In a solitude sublime,
Until Bishop Vincent woke it,
Awoke to ring in every clime;
Now the children they all love it,
And scholars gather here,
While the chimes the great bells ringing,
Ring a welcome, far and near.

May the flowers bloom forever,
And the fountains ever play,
And all nations gather round thee,
There to sing the sacred lay;
May the classic halls re-echo
Words of welcome, strength and grace,
And the Savior's love abiding,
Fill each heart and every face.

Readers have requested the following poems and songs: The Oxwell Girl; The Good Old Summer Time; No Seat in Heaven; Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight; Loraine; A Storm on the Ocean; Old Log Cabin in the Lane; The Holy City; The First Settler's Story; "If" for Girls; The Seminole's Reply; The Quarrel of the Dolls; The Blue and the Gray; Silver Threads Among the Gold; After the Ball.

Poems containing the following lines are also requested for publication:

I said, "Let me walk in the field." He said: "Thou must walk in the town." I said, "There are no flowers there." "No flowers," he said, "but a crown."

'Tis but half a truth the poet has sung of the house by the side of the way, (taken from The Crowded Way).

"And what did you?" my Lord will say, when I come to the end of the King's Highway.

Another poem is requested by a reader who knows neither the title nor the poet's name, but it is about a lady walking through a garden and finding a huge wounded eagle lying by the brookside. Thus she was inspired to write the poem.

When a Man Goes Straight

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 17 Is "The Conversion of Saul" == Acts 9:1-19.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

TURN loose a man! Better than all your schemes and organizations is one self-starting, eight-cylindered man in the midst of things. We are trying to legislate and organize humanity into the Better Day; whereas what we really need, to lead us there is personalities, with open eyes and flaming hearts, passionately devoted to God's will."

William T. Ellis

Such was one man's response to an appeal to join certain of the innumerable "movements" that seem to be suffocating the good impulses of our time. It is more man that the world needs, rather than more men. One converted Saul was worth a whole sanhedrin of ordinary ecclesiastics.

Right now, in our own troubled world, the call is loud for a great leadership. Noble as has been the feeding of hungry Europe and Armenia and China, I venture to suggest that a far greater service of the race at the present time would be such a complete conversion to the spirit and program of Jesus of a few of the world's foremost statesmen as transformed the famous Jewish zealot on the Damascus highway, at noon of a historic day.

It would be indiscreet to mention names; but each of us can check off on the fingers of one hand the world figures who, if they were suddenly to experience the same sort of conversion as overwhelmed the Tarsus scholar, aristocrat and ecclesiastical leader, would quickly turn the tide of human affairs. Suppose these men whose names are almost daily in the newspapers were to forego all partisan and selfish and sordid and nationalistic ambitions, and become glowing apostles of the ideals of Jesus; what an effect the act would have upon human history!

Converted men in high places would transform the world. Ten personalities—five personalities—resolved to do, at all costs, only what would please Christ, would make such questions as disarmament, world co-operation and universal peace merely incidental, because inevitable.

Some of us who give our days and nights to a consideration of world affairs are old-fashioned enough to believe that the one way out of the existing mess and muddle and misery of mankind is by some startling conversions to the Gospel and Spirit and Saviorhood of Jesus Christ.

"Impractical?" Not a bit of it. The most practical thing that happened in the whole Roman empire for many a long day was the sensational change of mind and heart that came to the bigoted, narrow, intolerant, Christian-persecuting Pharisee, Saul of Tarsus, when he was struck blind on the road to Damascus, that he might see the Light. There was more of history bound up in that one event than in the decrees and deaths of a dozen Caesars; or in the movements and fightings of all the armies of Rome.

Education by Conversion.

No mathematical formula can measure the consequences of a great soul's becoming acquainted with Christ.

Any large book at history reveals that the really great things have come to pass by the Saul-way. Carlyle's Heroes and Hero-Worship is merely a commentary upon the truth that God changes events by changing men. If we knew enough to do so, we should build our great monuments upon the spots where new ideas and new purposes came to individual souls. When a guide first took me over Damascus he naturally showed me the traditional spot in the road where Saul was converted; no man knows the true site: but its memorial is conterminous with Christianity.

Tens of thousands of graduates of higher schools of learning have "gone out into the world" during the past month, confident that their education has equipped them for success. Most of them never heard or heeded the sound psychological principle which we may call "education by conversion." They need to know that a great life purpose, a master passion, such as Christ grants and Saul got on the way to Damascus, is worth all the studies of the years.

Given such an impulse and conviction, one finds all the tools of learning useful; lacking it, none of the teachings of the books can avail to make one a master workman in one's world. Power comes not from complex equipment, but from a supreme and simple determination—a "single eye," as the old phrase has it. To be Christ's man, keen on carrying out His will is better than to be an alumnus of the greatest university.

As if the Lord laughs at logic, we find him frequently upsetting the expected order of things. Thus, Saul, the master-mind of the world; Saul, the university-trained scholar; Saul, the philosopher, the logician, the metaphysician, was converted to the new Way, not by a philosophical presentation of the claims of Christianity, but by a vision of Christ; by an emotional experience. "Old-time religion," with its emphasis upon sound conversion, is not so much in vogue nowadays; yet it was by conversion—a sort of earthquaking, camp-meeting conversion at that; a personal experience devoid of all argumentation—that the Christian church got its greatest apostle.

Right About Face!

Sugar-and-mush type of religious teachers, who are striving to make drab and dingy and harmless good-for-naughts out of real boys and girls, should take special notice of the fact that Saul was a somebody going somewhere when he met Jesus. He was a first-class bigot and partisan and persecutor, it is true; but the Lord dearly loves a person of force. It is hard for Him—I write reverently—to do his great work with disciples who are mere negatives, "little folk of little soul."

He delights in the out-and-out man or woman, boy or girl, the one who is strong for something. The mere money-grubber, the society butterfly, the petty pleasure-seeker, are poor material out of which to make saints and heroes; although the grace of God is equel even to that.

But when Christ meets a first-class spirit, like Saul, hot on some engrossing errand, he can turn him "right-about-face," and make him even greater in a diviner mission. That is why we covet the mighty for God, and want to see the strong converted. Saint Chrysostom says of the arresting of Saul at the apex of his anti-Christian activities: "Christ like a skillful physician, healed him when his fever was at the worst." Ah, world, world!—mad with materialism, drunk with dissipation, sick with selfishness—if only now you could meet face to face with the consummate and conquering Christ!

It was noon on the Damascus road when Saul saw the greater Light, that dazzled him to a blindness that led to true sight. This was no mere subjective experience within the mind of the overwrought zealot; his materially-minded companions also saw the glory and heard the voice. To them the sound was meaningless; to their leader it rang clear, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me?"

"Who art Thou, Lord?"

"I am Jesus, Whom thou persecutest."

That Vision and that Voice made Saul a Christian; and gave to the church the author of its first Scriptures; its organizing mind, and its first missionary. When Saul met Jesus that day all his life became Christo-centric, so that his own autobiography thereafter became "For to me to live is Christ."

That is what a meeting with the Savior did for the raging Jew of Tarsus; that is what it will do for our own mad world.

Snatches From W. B.

I wonder what has become of that 6-ft. school teacher of Virginia? I read his letter about one year ago and it was fine.—Bonnie of Ind.

I thought I had a lot to write about but after I read Contemplator's letter I saw she had said it all; your letter was fine.—Brown Eyes of Ohio.

I want to sit between E. Z. Mark and Humpty Dumpty. Middle Westerner, I know you would pluck a Wild Rose if you weren't afraid you would prick your fingers, you hate to pay taxes so.—Shelly from Keystone State.

Let me have that vacant seat by Bud of N. Y. I am also from the Empire state, Bud, so you see we must be near friends.—Bob (a girl).

My hobbies are making fancy work and raising flowers to carry to the sick people and I sure do enjoy it.—Sunshine, N. C.

Are we going to let the other states take the lead?—I. G. S., Ohio.

I was 19 years old the 20th day of March and I am looking for my twin.—W. Wilcox, Mills, Pa.

I am in the sixth grade and I think I shall go to town school this year.—Butterfingers of Tenn.

A Wise Precaution

A home-made fire extinguisher can be made easily and in an emergency will be found invaluable.

Take 20 pounds of common salt and 10 pounds of sal ammoniac (chloride of ammonia). Dissolve these in seven gallons of water. Put in thin glass bottles holding a quart each, cork tightly, and seal to prevent evaporation. When a fire breaks out, throw one of these bottles so that it will break in or near the flames, or if this is not possible, break off the neck of the bottle and scatter the contents on the fire.

SYMPTOMS WOMEN DREAD

Mrs. Wilson's Letter Should Be Read by All Women

Clearfield, Pa.—"After my last child was born last September I was unable to do all of my own work. I had severe pains in my left side every month and had fever and sick dizzy spells and such pains during my periods, which lasted two weeks. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doing others so much good and thought I would give it a trial. I have been very glad that I did, for now I feel much stronger and do all of my work. I tell my friends when they ask me what helped me, and they think it must be a grand medicine. And it is. You can use this letter for a testimonial if you wish."—Mrs. HARRY A. WILSON, R. F. D. 5, Clearfield, Pa.

The experience and testimony of such women as Mrs. Wilson prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct such troubles by removing the cause and restoring the system to a normal condition. When such symptoms develop as backache, bearing-down pains, displacements, nervousness and "the blues" a woman cannot act too promptly in trying Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

CO-OPERATION—
Multiplies Power.

A man. A yoke. An ox. These three. Each alone almost helpless. Let these three co-operate. The sod is turned. The seed is sown. The harvest arrives.

Brains, lightning, gasoline. Each by itself is much less powerful than when these three mighty forces co-operate. Water and fire are useful, each in itself. Let them co-operate under right direction and the world is furnished with power.

One thousand men co-operating and pulling together are more powerful than one thousand men working alone. Yet ten thousand times more potent and useful.

When man and woman co-operate as husband and wife a happy home is the harvest and reward. Let wife and husband fail to co-operate and there is a broken home and a divorce court ahead.

The spirit abroad in the land of the free and the home of behave, today is co-operation with your neighbor and your fellow business men. It is the sign of safety first. Get the habit. Join a good organization and support your officers. It will pay you to buy and sell with your neighbor. You will do it some day. Why not now?

OPEN THE LOCKS—
The Way to the Sea

Rural Welfare editor is in receipt of printed matter which favors "The Great Lakes-St.-Lawrence Tidewater" route from the heart of the United States to the ocean.

Senator Townsend of Michigan has this to say:

"Not much longer are modern progress and constructive genius going to possess their souls in patience, with present day rail transportation, choked and inadequate as it is, with the cost of transportation in excess of 25 per cent of the value of the thing transported, and the cost still mounting; with human suffering from insufficient fuel a constant spectre; with productive industry in partial paralysis for lack of power; with all these necessaries and agencies crying for relief and a great practically unused water way on whose natural and amble bosom could easily float much of the surplus freight, which either rots on the farm, congests at railroad terminals or perishes stillborn for lack of transportation nourishment."

Farm folks should read this twice. They are mightily interested in transportation. The railroads have choked business and murdered markets for farm products by robber freight rates.

Every good citizen should do something; yes, go the limit in any reasonable way to get better and cheaper transportation for both freight and passengers.

Railroads are holding business in absolute slavery today. Either they do not want to serve the public at reasonable rates or they are helpless to do it. In either case, the public should arouse and emancipate itself from ruinous freight rates. Build this great waterway from the inland bread basket and meat reservoir of the world to the sea. Give to the farmer a market and to the starving millions cheaper bread and cheaper meat.

Every producer and consumer of the nation is vitally concerned in anything that will add to the prosperity and contentment of the farm and farmer.

Rural Welfare has a letter from a manufacturer of agricultural limestone in New England, in which he says that he is paying from $2 to $5 a ton freight on ground limestone for the farmer. Other reports indicate that some live stock animals sell for less than the freight charges for shipping.

At Detroit, Mich., 1920, a great convention was held to discuss this great waterway route. Now that war is over we ought to hasten the day of cheaper freight carrying service. If you think rail rates are too high write a letter and tell your two senators and congressman at Washington.

FARMER DIES LAST—
Mr. Bryan Talks Plain.

W. J. Bryan announces that he has changed his voting home from Nebraska to Florida. For thirty years he has been before the public. Three times candidate for president and thrice defeated. For a quarter century he has been a power in Democratic national conventions, fighting the booze and special interest forces.

Mr. Bryan has always been interested in farm and farmer. Recently he uttered words that ought to be read by every city citizen as well as by every farmer. His subject was, "The Farmer Dies Last."

Mr. Bryan said:

"In a fight to the death the farmer will die last. If big business thinks it can bleed him without limit it had better consider his resources. When it comes to the pinch he can stand squeezing better than any other class. Food is the first necessity, and he can feed himself. He can raise all that he and his family need, but if he raises no more than he needs the rest of the people will starve. The farmer's surplus supplies the world—suppose the surplus fails?

"The farmer can raise the material necessary to clothe himself and family—wool, cotton and silk, but if he raises no more the rest of the people will go naked. It is the farmer's surplus material that clothes the world—suppose the surplus fails?

"The farmer can, if necessary, produce his own fuel. He can raise his own wood; he can burn corn cobs and even corn if he must, but what will become of the railroads when the farmer neither buys nor sells?

"What will become of the packers when they have no meat to pack? And what will become of the grain gamblers when there is no market grain to gamble on? What will become of the little stores when the farmers cease to trade? And what will the wholesalers do when the little stores close? And what will the manufacturers do when the wholesalers go out of business? And what will the clerks in the stores, the workers in the mills and the railroad employes do when business stops? And what will the banks do when they can not grow rich loaning the people's money? What will all the people do when nobody needs them? What? Go to work WITH THEIR HANDS and wring a living from Mother Earth—that is the last resort as it was the first.

"Will the middlemen continue to lord it over the producers of wealth, or will they learn that they must SERVE if they would live, and serve for a reasonable toll? The flower that blooms in beauty on the stem should not despise the roots that do their work in the dirt. The roots will live when the flower fades—not only live but furnish the sustenance for new flowers, season after season. So with the farmer, he lives near to Nature's heart, he draws the milk from Nature's breast and Nature will protect him as a mother protects her child. He will be last to die in the struggle for existence. But why this conflict? Why not love and brotherhood and co-operation? Why not work together for the common weal? Why not justice to each and all?"

THE LAND BANK—
Grows in Favor

Once a month Rural Welfare attends a meeting of the board of directors of the federal land bank. Just now there is a big rush for long time loans at low interest rates.

The federal land bank is a mighty good friend to the farmer just now. Very little red tape and very little expense to him to get his loan through if he belongs to well organized National farm loan association.

Recently two farmers told us of being in a tight place where they had to have money. They were obliged to pay a bonus of four per cent outright and then give their notes for a larger sum than they needed at six per cent interest. This made their actual rate of interest above 10 per cent.

Some farmers are going back to horse and buggy instead of joy riding with their automobiles. It is easier to feed the horse than it is to feed and fix the machine. Many of these little things crop out at our meetings and in dealing with the fellow who wants money and wants it bad.

A second mortgage under a federal farm loan is a better second mortgage than any other second mortgage. The older the mortgage grows the better it is, for under the farm loan system, some of the principal of the first mortgage is paid at each semi-annual payment. At the end of the loan term of 34 years the second mortgage would automatically become the first mortgage.

Ask your county agent to get a National Farm Loan association organized in your county. There are more than 10 farmers in your county who want to borrow money. It takes 10 to organize.

FARM TO MARKET—
Roads Wanted by Farmers.

The farm bureau is getting under way. It has the machinery by which the farmer can tell folks what the rural districts need. The farm bureau is an agency that can talk for all the farms and farmers.

A list of questions was sent to farm bureau members. One question was, "Which should come first, farm to market roads or the cross-continent boulevard roads for joy riders and tourists?"

The farm bureau has its answer to this question. By overwhelming voice the farmer has spoken on this question in favor of farm to market roads.

Will the farm bureau follow up its order to do what ought to be done to stop the extravagant waste of road dollars on the peacock alley roads for the idle rich, as Gray Silver terms them?

Will the farm bureau put its punch in the game and get its message to every senator and congressman, that the farmer must have his share of the road dollar?

The farm bureau, grange and other farm organizations are making a good fight for this cause. How many farmers and others will write a letter to senators and congressmen at Washington, and ask for farm to market roads first? Help yourself get out of the mud by helping the farm bureau and others make this fight for you. Do it now. Do it today. Hit the Townsend bill, which is the worst thing that could happen to farm and farmer. Gray Silver, at Washington, is making a good fight against this infamous bill. Help him.

CHEAPER ROADS—
More Miles for the Money.

In its issue of June 4, 1921, the Prairie Farmer, a leading farm paper, comes out strong for good roads, but more miles for the money spent. It takes a decided stand in favor of saving the old road bed and giving it a new surface.

It cites roads in Illinois that were repaired and resurfaced at a cost of $5,000 per mile. It makes the statement that these roads will carry any loads that ought to be permitted to go on the public highway.

The farm press of the entire nation ought to cry out against the waste, extravagance and graft in the road hog game that is going on in many states today. Many state governors are taking a hand to protect their people against these awful raids on the public treasury.

One of the main reasons why the high cost is going higher is the fact that we have laws which provide that both the state and nation can help build roads in counties. We are told to keep still and say nothing when one of these high-cost roads is proposed. If we keep still, we are told that we will get money from Uncle Sam and from the state.

No matter where the road dollar comes from, it is a tax dollar, taken from the people in some form or another. The smart fellows are paid fat salaries just to work out dark-lantern schemes to fool and chloroform the dear people.

Mr. Taxpayer, you ought to go to your banker and to your home newspaper editor and talk over these things. You are being fleeced by high-cost roads. The high cost is highly profitable to the fellows who sell the material and get the profit, while you are growing 120,000 bushels of corn to pay for one mile of road.

Do not forget that some folks make a living and get rich by just giving all their time to these matters while you are busy at something else.

Ohio is the biggest, best and richest harvest field for the road hog agents at the present time. Roads costing over $100,000 per mile have been pulled off, and the cost is gradually going upward. The road game is being manipulated by a big political machine. Here and there a noise is made to fool folks, but the taxpayer is being fleeced just the same.

HELP IT ALONG—
War Graft Inquiry.

Help it along. Do it now. It ought to have been done long ago. We mean the war graft investigation. The newspapers announce that the attorney general of the United States intends to hunt up, expose, indict, convict and punish the war grafters. Three cheers for the attorney general.

Write him a letter. Do it now. Tell him to hunt down all the war thieves, little and large, and punish the whole dishonest bunch, no matter what color or party they belong to.

Rural Welfare editor has personally known Harry M. Daugherty. He is a good lawyer. He knows how to find these grafters. There will be powerful pressure brought to bear upon him to only make a bluff at exposing these grafters. He will be offered all sorts of things if he will go through the motion of investigating and then whitewash the criminals and the dirty yellow, slacker grafters.

Address a letter to him at Washington, D. C. and tell him to go the limit and show no mercy to the criminal curs who were stealing at home while our boys were fighting away from home. If you have any respect for our brave soldier boys, living or dead, write the attorney-general and commend him for his efforts to get and punish the most dangerous criminals in the country.

If you can not encourage the attorney general to make this fight, you ought to pull down your flag and never show it on Decoration Day or on the Fourth of July. If you believe it is right for war to make a big crop of millionaires out of war, out of blood of men and tears of mothers do not write Mr. Daugherty. Do not praise him for doing his duty. The grafters will spend some of their dirty millions to keep from going to jail or having their names mentioned as grafters in the newspapers. Write the letter now. A postage stamp is all powerful.

TARIFF FOR ALL—
Or Tariff for None.

L. J. Taber, master of Ohio State Grange, wants a tariff that will protect the farmer if other industry is to be protected. In public picnic speech he said, "Tariff for all, or tariff for none." The crowd agreed. He said China was shipping eggs, that sold at three cents a dozen, in China, across the Pacific ocean and by favor of special "water-rail rates" could put eggs on New-York markets at five and six cents per dozen.

"When farmer buys sugar, machinery, etc., he buys something that is protected by tariff. Taber thinks the farmer should be protected on the crop he sells to buy machinery with, or else the machinery price should not be protected by tariff to the great disadvantage of the farmer. How many farmers are thinking about these things? Rural Welfare editor heard Taber make these remarks and heard the crowd agree with him.

ASKING FOR BUSINESS—
Going Back to Normal.

We have before us a letter from a southern lumber company. This company is asking for business. It is offering its goods at a reasonable price. It is suggesting that farmers who expect to build should club and order lumber by the car load and save money.

The prices it submits indicate that the lumber trust must have reaped rich harvest during the war period. The prices also indicate that some lumber dealers are still asking a fat price for all grades of lumber.

This letter is just another sign that the country is slowly but surely going back to normal conditions. For the past four years we had to practically get on our knees and beg for lumber and pay any old price that the trust set on its goods.

Unless the retail lumber dealer will be satisfied with a fair price for lumber, the farmers or the farm bureau would be justified in ordering their own lumber direct from the big producers. The retail hog in many lines of business is still greedy and wants more profit than he ought to have.

Rural Welfare believes, absolutely, in patronizing home industry and home business people. We do not stand for any sort of a hold up or excess profit that a greedy home merchant sometimes insists upon making off of and at the expense of his home customers.

Write to the manufacturer direct and get his price to you in car lots, without the middleman's profit. Even if you do not buy direct from the manufacturer, you will be able to talk straight business to your home merchants. You can make good wages. Be as good a business man as the person is from whom you expect to buy.

CHEESE, CREAM, CRACKERS—
Free Flow of Milk.

Seven counties in a big sales organization of dairymen to sell milk at a living price. Several big milk condensory factories. Price of milk per 100 pounds had been as high as $4. The price now down to $1.40. When this price was reached, dairymen decided it was time to talk.

Strife arose between factory and milk producers. Both sides were organized. The factory men claimed they had made the dairy business a success in that country. The milk producers claimed they had made the factory prosperous. Both were right.

A milkmen's meeting was called. Three thousanad people were there. Band boys and milkmaids were on the job as entertainers. The movie picture show was on duty.

Home-made cheese was on tap and between crackers and cookies, the best kind of sandwiches were handed out free of charge. All the ice cream you could eat for five cents. It was the opportunity of a lifetime.

Scores of cans of Holstein milk were opened and drank by the big crowd. What a change: A few years ago, many communities thought that the old lager beer keg had to be on tap. The world is growing better. Great changes are being made today more rapidly than great changes were ever made before.

Rural Welfare accepted invitation to address this great meeting. The committee in charge refused to let us fill up on cream, cheese, cookies, crackers or pure milk until after the program. The committee insisted we had to work for our board before we received wages.

Town folks were out in force. Business men in some towns were inclined to take the factory man's side of this milk strike. Some of the representatives of the big milk condensories were present and taking notes of the temper of the crowd.

We found the crowd fair minded. A square deal for him and her who starts milking at 4 o'clock in the morning was all that was asked. There was room for a kick by the milk producers. The price paid to them had been lowered. The milk companies had not lowered the price to the consumer in proportion that they had lowered the price paid to the farmer.

We advised the business men and merchants to help the farmers get a square deal, otherwise the mail order house might have more customers in those seven counties, as the farmers were organized and did not intend to lower their flag or be longer imposed upon.

If the milk factories had lowered the price they charged consumers for milk, the farmers would not have had much room to kick. The retail price of food is still too high compared to the price of farm crops. The rent hog and excessive freight rates are holding the country in check and causing many of the ills from which we suffer today. We asked that both sides have common sense. Each needed the other.

THE U. S. A. IS O. K.—
Best Place After All.

Some of us kick on the way things are going in the U. S. A. Better close up our noise. As soon as we know conditions existing elsewhere in the world, we discover that we fare better than any other people in the world.

Our money system is good. Every dollar of our money is above par when compared with the money of any other country on earth. We still have law and order. Many countries do not. We still have plenty of food and feed all the people. Many countries are in famine.

The best cure we could take for our grouch against our own country would be to live twenty-four hours in some of the other war-torn countries. After we had had such an experience, we would be willing to take off our hats and say, "Much obliged, God, for letting us live in the good old U. S. A."

ANGUS DAY PICNIC—
Black Cattle Pep.

Angus cattle have pep. So have the men who grow them. This is especially true in Ohio. A first class Angus is never owned by a second class man.

A Sunday picnic of Angus breeders was a day worth while. The program was in harmony with the Sabbath spirit. Just folks getting together in a social way and breaking bread together.

Several county agents. Men, women and children. A bunch of folks who believe in the farm and live on the farm. The breeders of good livestock are good farmers.

This crowd had faith in the Angus breed and blood. From all parts of Ohio they came to feast and visit on the Auglaize county fair ground, Wapakoneta, Ohio. On this ground is being built a large sales and show pavillion for the use of pure bred livestock breeders.

These breeders intend to push the Angus blood to the front at county and state fairs. They intend to win a front seat in the show ring and breeding strains. Rural Welfare editor is always glad to say a good word for all such worthy enterprises. We like to mix up with such go-ahead folks.

Many Skin Diseases Show Your Blood Is Out of Order

Many "skin diseases" have their origin deep down in the blood—not in the skin at all. Don't ever imagine you can end the flaming, maddening itch of these merely by rubbing on an ointment or lotion. Those conditions caused by poisons in the blood must be removed before you can expect freedom from the torturous itching that plagues you now.

Local applications may soothe and give you peace for a short while, but when their effect wears off the maddening itch returns all over again, driving you half crazy with pain and upsetting your whole nervous system. The only way to get complete relief is to remove the impurities from your circulation. This strikes at the cause of your suffering.

For the last fifty years thousands of people have cleansed their blood with S.S.S., the famous old vegetable remedy discovered by the Indians. We have their testimonials telling how well it served them for this.

If you suffer with skin troubles, get S.S.S. from your druggist and start taking right now. Then write us about your case and we will send you expert medical counsel free. Address Chief Medical Advisor, 875 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

USED 50 YEARS
S.S.S.
FOR SKIN TROUBLES
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

THE LATEST MARKETS

Wheat prices were considerably lower than the previous week, but the hot weather in the northwest sent the market upward on Monday. There are also some car shortage complaints from the southwest which have a bullish tendency. Country offerings appeared to be only moderate. In the produce market eggs were up a cent and butter was several cents higher. Lard advanced a cent, but other prices hold about the same.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.21; July, $1.21; Sept., $1.22; Dec., $1.25. Corn, cash, 63c. Oats, cash, 39c. Barley, cash, 62c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.20. Cloverseed, cash, 1920, $13.00; Oct., $11.75; Dec., $11.50; Feb., $11.65; March, $11.60. Alsike, August, $10.10; Oct., $10.25. Timothy, cash, 1920, $3.00; Sept., $3.25; Oct., $3.10; Dec., $3.15.

Chicago—Wheat, July, $1.19¾; August, $1.18½; Sept., $1.18½; Dec., $1.21. Corn, July, 60⅞c; Sept., 59⅛c; Dec., 58⅜c. Oats, July, 35½c; Sept., 38c; Dec., 40c. Barley, July, 61½c; Sept., 60c. Rye, July, $1.19; Sept., $1.06¼.

Produce

TOLEDO—Butter—Fancy Elgin, creamery, 1-lb. prints, 41c; solid pack, 36c; nut margarine, 21c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 20c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. bricks, 25c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 31c; domestic, 32c; new Michigan, 19@20c; longhorn, 19@20c.

Eggs—Candled, 31c; selects, 35c.

Bacon—Fat, 16c; lean, 25½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 22½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 21½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 18½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 15½c. Hams, 29c. Lard, 10c. Sausage—Bologna, 15c; frankfurters, 18c; fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 17c.

Live poultry—Ducks, 28@30c; turkeys, 38@40c; geese, 18@20c; chickens, 25@26c; old roosters, 14@15c; broilers, 25@35c.

Hides—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3c; bull, 2c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 7c; No. 2 kip, 5½c; cured hides, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; horse hides, $1.50; sheep pelts, 30c.

Cleveland — Butter — Extras, in tubs, 43½@44c; prints, 44@44½c; extra firsts, 42@42½c; firsts, 32@41½c; seconds, 33@33½c; fancy dairy, 22@31c; packing stock, 13½@18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, northern extras, 36c; extra firsts, 35c; Ohio firsts, new cases, 32c; old cases, 30c; western firsts, new cases, 29c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 20@21c; high grade animal oleo, 23@23½c; lower grades, 18c. Cheese—York state, new stock, 18@19c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, fancy, 30c; Swiss, 35@36c and up. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 20@30c; roosters, 15@16c; broilers 35@45c; live spring ducks, 30@35c. Potatoes—Ohio and New York round white, $1.40@1.75 a 100-lb. sack; new No. 1 Southern, $4.00@4.25 a bbl. of 165 lbs; $2.25 a 100-lb. sack.

Chicago—Butter unchanged. Eggs unchanged; receipts, 7,217 cases. Poultry, alive, unchanged. Potatoes—Receipts, 74 cars; market firm; Virginia Irish Cobblers, $4.25@4.50 a bl.; Norfolks, $3.50@3.75 a bbl.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 11,212; creamery, higher than extras, 39@39½c; creamery extras, (92 score), 38¼@38½c; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 36½@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 25c. Eggs steady; receipts, 24,230; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 36@37c; do., firsts, 33@35c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 40@48c; do., browns, extras, 40@42c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 33@39c. Cheese firm; receipts, 2,430; state, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 17½@18c; do., average 16½@17c; state, whole milk, twins, specials, 17½c; do., average run, 16½@17c.

Live Stock

Buffalo—Cattle — Receipts, 300; steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; 50c higher, $5.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,300; active; best 25c higher; lights, 25@50c higher; heavy, $10.15@10.25; mixed, $10.25@10.35; yorkers, $10.35@10.50; light yorkers and pigs, $10.50@10.75; roughs, $7.50@8.00; stags, $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; lambs, 75c higher; lambs, $5.00@12.25; others unchanged.

East Buffalo — Cattle—Receipts, 250; slow. Calves—Receipts, 100; 50c lower; $5.00@13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; active; heavy, $10.25@10.50; mixed, $10.50; yorkers, $10.60@10.75; light do. and pigs, $10.75; roughs, $7.75@8.00; stags, $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; lambs, 50c lower; $5.00@13.00; others unchanged.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 500; market higher; heavies, $9.50@9.75; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $10.75@10.85. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 250; market steady; top sheep, $5.50; top lambs, $12.00. Calves—Receipts, 100; market steady; top, $12.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts 200; market compared to week ago, steers, 50c@$1.00 higher; light yearlings, $1.00@2.00 higher; cows and bulls, 75c higher; canners steady; stockers, 25c higher; vealers, $4.50 higher. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; closing active, 15@25c higher; top, $10.10; bulk lights and medium weights, $9.90@10.05; bulk heavies, $9.80@9.90; pack sows, 10c higher at $7.85; pigs steady to 50c higher up to $10.10; lights, $8.50@8.70; good clearance. Sheep—Receipts, none; no trading market compared to week prior, $1.00@2.00 higher; sheep steady.

Chicago—(United States Bureau of Markets) — Cattle — Receipts, 500; compared with a week ago: good and choice steers steady, others and yearlings, 15@25c higher; spots up more; butcher she-stock mostly 50@75c higher; better grades up most; canners and cutters 25@50c higher; bulls, 75c@$1.00 higher; veal calves, $1.00@1.25 higher; stockers, 25c higher; feeders dull and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; active; good clearances; top, $9.90; bulk better grades, $9.50@9.90; bulk packing sows, $8.25@8.65; pigs steady. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; receipts practically all direct to packers; compared with week ago, lambs and yearlings, 75c@$1.25 higher; matured sheep mostly 50c higher; feeders unchanged.

REGULATIONS FOR REINSTATING WAR INSURANCE ARE EXTENDED

New conditions under which lapsed or canceled war risk (term) insurance may be reinstated or reinstated and converted, more liberal in scope than preceding regulations, and of great importance to former service men throughout the country, are announced by Director C. R. Forbes, of the bureau of war risk insurance, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon.

The new ruling is officially designated as "Treasury Decision 67, W. R.," effective June 30, 1921, and the feature of maximum interest to former service men is the provision that term insurance which has lapsed or has been canceled may, regardless of how long the applicant has been discharged, be reinstated, or reinstated and converted to United States government life insurance at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1922, under conditions substantially as follows:

In all cases the applicant must tender with his application at least two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated or reinstated and converted. One of these premiums to cover the month of grace immediately following his lapsation and during which he was protected, and the other as the first month's premium on the insurance to be reinstated.

The applicant also must comply with the following requirements in reference to health to the satisfaction of the director of the bureau of war risk insurance:

When application for reinstatement, or reinstatement and conversion is made within three calendar months after the insurance has lapsed or was canceled, including the calendar month for which the unpaid premium was due, the applicant need only make statement in his written application that he is in good health as he was when his insurance lapsed, and no physical examination will be required.

When the insurance has lapsed or been canceled more than three months and yet within six calendar months, including the month for which the unpaid premium is due the reinstatement, or reinstatement and conversion, may be made provided the applicant is in good health and so states in his written application, and that he substantiates this statement by a short medical certificate, made at the applicant's expense by a reputable physician licensed to practice medicine.

After the expiration of six calendar months from the date of lapsation and at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1922, insurance may be reinstated provided that the applicant is in good health and so states in his written application, and provided further that such application is substantiated by a report of a full medical examination, made at the applicant's expense, by a reputable physician licensed to practice medicine.

This regulation supersedes the previous ruling of Treasury Decision 61, which limited the time for reinstatement of insurance lapsed prior to July 1, 1920, to the period ending July 1, 1921, and fixed a time for reinstatement of insurance that had lapsed or been canceled after July 1, 1920, to a period of 18 months.

CONNECTICUT FARMERS PREFER OX TEAM TO MOTOR TRACTORS

While thousands of tractors are reported to be on their way West, shipped to farmers from eastern manufacturers, there is a representative of Connecticut farmers in Kansas City buying oxen to work on Connecticut farms.

This man is C. F. Colcoid, an Illinois farmer, who also operates in Connecticut and represents farmers there.

Mr. Colcoid attends the sales at the stock yard, keeping on the lookout for old steers which would not be very good as beef cattle, but which are usable as work cattle. These he buys and sends back to Connecticut, where they are auctioned off to farmers. Owing to the condition of the hilly country he states that they are the most practical motive power for pulling plows and farm machines.

Mr. Colcoid's peculiar mission has attracted the attention of many farmers who come into the yards with stock and he has been the butt of jests at the old fashioned means used "back East," when the West is turning rapidly to motorized farm machinery. In reply to these humorous remarks he said:

"You know Connecticut farmers are a little old fashioned. It is a common practice among these Yankee farmers in the old New England states to cut grain by hand and to plow with a team of oxen. All these cattle which I sent back are auctioned off by the head, some farmers coming as far as 50 miles to attend the sales."

VIENNA BANKERS STUNG BUYING POLISH MARKS

Banking and speculative circles in Vienna are alarmed over the continued fall of the Polish mark. Something approximating a panic exists. It is estimated that many billions of marks are held in the city, having been bought at a price averaging four times the present value of the mark.

Austrian bankers are reported to have drafted a number of plans for the rehabilitation of Polish finance in order that they may protect themselves from gigantic losses, and even the final collapse of that currency, but all these plans have been rejected. It is said that 60 per cent of the adult population of Vienna has been speculating in Polish money, being inspired by the great fortunes made from the phenomenal rise of the Hungarian crown.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS FOR VETERANS

Distribution of Victory medals was practically discontinued July 1.

According to an announcement by the war department the officers, field clerks and enlisted men engaged in this work throughout the country have been relieved from such duty.

Until this change was ordered practically every recruiting station in the country was being used for Victory medal distribution. On July 1 all but 10 offices were closed, although only about one-fourth of the medals have been distributed. Lack of funds is given as the reason for cutting down in the work.

Veterans desiring their medals can now apply at any army camp, base, post, station, corps area headquarters or to any of the following offices: 39 Whitehall street, New York City; Fort Thomas, Ky.; City Hall building, Atlanta, Ga.; Jefferson barracks, Mo.; General Supply office, warehouse No. 1, El Paso, Texas; City Hall, Room 270, San Francisco, Calif.; National Guard armory, Brush and Larned streets, Detroit, Mich.; Federal building, Minneapolis, Minn.; City Hall, Room 18, Portland, Ore.

The government has to date made a total disbursement of $226,486,891 in meeting compensation claims of former service men disabled by reason of wounds, injuries or diseases incurred in the World war and death claims of dependents, according to an announcement by Director C. R. Forbes, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Disbursements for disability have aggregated $192,677,489.48 and death disbursements $33,809,301.86. For the month of May alone the total amount disbursed by the bureau for compensation purposes was $10,575,416, the monthly payments on disability compensation claims for that period amounting to $9,145,388 and the monthly payments to the dependents of deceased soldiers amounting to $1,430,128. Between June 1 and June 15 the bureau mailed 221,612 checks to cover this disbursement to former service men.

Disabled veterans will be the first to receive the New York state bonus, according to an announcement by Lieutenant Colonel Henry J. Cookingham, executive director.

Posts of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars have been notified that when a large "W" is placed on the first page of an application blank, it will indicate to the bonus commission that the applicant is disabled and his claim will be given preference over all others by the examiners. Veterans rated as more than 10 per cent disabled will be entitled to this consideration. The blank itself will show whether or not the soldier was wounded, but it will be impossible, of course, to ascertain from it whether the man is still incapacitated, and the notation scheme has therefore been adopted.

A party of 250 members of the American Legion, representing every state, will go to France at the invitation of the French government in August to attend the unveiling of a monument to the United States army at Flirey.

This was announced at the White House when President Harding received from Ambassador Jules J. Jusserand as the gift of France the first replica of the Flirey monument, which is the tribute of Lorraine and the municipality of Flirey to the valor of the American troops who delivered their soil from German occupation.

Because he wore a locket with a photograph of himself in uniform, "George Peterson," who died in the city hospital at St. Paul, was saved from the potter's field. Instead his body was taken in charge by the American Legion and buried with full military honors.

The name "George Peterson" was the one used by the vet when he applied for work at the Legion Welfare bureau on June 7. Efforts made to locate friends or relatives of the man were unavailing, so the Legion took charge of his body. The fact that he had worn the uniform was sufficient for the Legionnaires.

Changes in the personnel of the bureau of War Risk insurance continue to be made. Charles F. Cramer of San Francisco, has been named to succeed Arthur Black as general counsel. Cramer is a personal friend of Director Charles R. Forbes. He is not a veteran of the World war.

He went to Washington in July, 1917, to obtain a commission, but was turned down because of a physical disability. He then took charge of the foreign petroleum interests, which furnished material for high explosives to the allies. He remained in this work throughout the war and for one year following the armistice.

Plans were made in Canton, Ohio, recently by 100 commanders and adjutants of American Legion posts in northeastern Ohio for the launching of a state-wide campaign in behalf of the referendum which will be voted upon in Ohio at the November election to provide for an amendment to the state constitution for the issuing of $25,000,000 in bonds.

The bond issue would provide compensation for all men and women veterans of the World war.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm not tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblican interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

Miles Standish

Please give a brief biography in this department of Miles Standish,—Ohio.

Miles Standish, the English colonist in America, was born about 1584, and died October 3, 1658. He served in the English forces as a lieutenant, his station being in the Netherlands. After the truce of 1609 he joined the Puritan colony at Leyden, though he was never a member of that communion. He sailed in the Speedwell and the Mayflower. Because of his experience along military lines, he was made military adviser of the colonists, and when they arrived on this continent he headed exploring parties.

In 1621 Standish was unanimously elected as military captain of the colony. Though he had a small force and knew nothing of Indian warfare, he demonstrated his power to such an extent that soon a degree of alliance was formed with the mighty tribes along Massachusettes Bay. In 1652 Thomas Weston established at Wessagusset an independent colony that became involved in trouble with the Indians. Standish, with a small company, went to their assistance and defeated the Indians in battle, killing two of their prominent chiefs. This greatly increased the prestige of the colony.

In 1625 he went to London to adjust differences between merchants and the colony. In 1635 he tried to drive out the French, who had seized a trading post established by the colonists on the Penobscot. He was unsuccessful in this, however. Besides his military commission, Standish also held the posts of assistant to the governor, and, from 1644 to 1649, of treasurer of the colony.

Foucault's Experiment

Can you tell me something in these columns about Foucault's pendulum experiment?—Indiana.

Foucault's pendulum experiment is a curious and remarkable method invented by Jean Bernard Leon Foucault of showing the rotations of the earth on its axis, by observing a vibrating pendulum, and his experiment goes under the above name. In this experiment a graduated disk is seen to turn, while a pendulum freely suspended maintained its plane of oscillation. If a heavy ball is suspended by a fine wire and set to vibrate like a pendulum, it may easily be shown, either mathematically or by experiment, that the point of suspension, with the wire and ball, may be rotated round an axis, passing along the length of the wire, without interfering with the vibration. In other words, the pendulum will continue to vibrate in the same place, although the point of suspension be turned around the axis of suspension. It follows immediately from this that if we could suspend a pendulum at the North or South pole and set it vibrating it would continue to swing in the original plane of vibration; and as the earth is turning on its axis, a marked line on the earth's surface would appear to turn underneath the pendulum; or rather, it would seem to an observer, accustomed to feel as if the earth were at rest, that the plane in which the pendulum vibrates turns round relatively to the marked line on the earth's surface.

It is easily shown that a similar phenomenon may be observed in any latitude except at the equator; the amount of rotation, however, that the plane of vibration of the pendulum seems to undergo is not so great in low latitudes as in high latitudes, but still in our latitudes rotation takes place to an extent easily observable. The performance of this experiment requires the greatest nicety. The pendulum is suspended on a fine wire, the support of the wire being constructed with great accuracy, so as not to interfere with the vibrations. The motion of the pendulum must be strictly confined to one plane; and, for that bob is drawn aside and fastened by a silk thread, and when everything has come perfectly to rest the bob is released by burning the silk thread. During its subsequent motion it is protected from currents of air by glass screens.

It need scarcely be remarked, however, that this experiment is nothing more than an illustration. Our knowledge of the rotation of the earth, drawn from astronomical considerations, cannot be strengthened by it. This experiment was first made public in 1851, when it was exhibited by M. Foucault before the Academy of Paris.

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE TURNS IN FAVOR OF FRANCE

For the first time since 1905 the foreign trade balance has turned in favor of France. Provisional, but approximately exact, figures for the first three months of this year show total exports of 4,811,000,000 francs and imports of 4,781,000,000.

The import of France before the war, excepting in 1905 ran from 20 to 25 per cent higher than the exports.

An unexpected showing is that France exported during the three months 262 per cent more manufactured articles than in the first three months of the last normal year before the war.

Argentina leads the world in linseed production, cultivating about 3,000,000 acres annually, as compared with 2,000,000 acres in the United States and 1,000,000 acres in Canada.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

INCOME TAXES AID TREASURY

Form Large Part of Four and Half Billions Collected by U. S. Last Year.

Total tax receipts by the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $4,593,933,248, of which $3,212,713,489 was derived from income and profit taxes, the bureau of internal revenue announced. The statement was based on collectors' telegrams of June 30, it was said, and it was explained it might be necessary to make some changes.

The statement showed that of the total collected, New York, with $1,124,351,706, paid more than one-fourth and led all other states. Of New York's total, $804,355,604 came from income and profits tax. Pennsylvania comes second with $487,-[illegible], of which $351,383,599 was from income and profits tax. Illinois with a total of $387,763,982, of which $260,300,282 was collected from incomes and profits, ranked third in the list.

Others in the order of which their payments ranked, with the total collected and the amount from income and profit taxes, were: Ohio, $284,-[illegible] and $203,208,385; Michigan, $[illegible],771 and $183,862,453; Massachusetts, $258,902,844 and $214,-[illegible]; California, $181,313,722 and $117,422,[illegible]; New Jersey, $142,800,-[illegible] and $97,880,694; Missouri, $125,-[illegible] and $86,121,143; and North Carolina, $124,510,451 and $38,659,-[illegible]. North Carolina, in addition to ranking tenth according to the amount collected, led all southern states.

Other states in their alphabetical order were announced as follows:

States	Income and Profits Tax	Total
Arizona	$ 2,780,166	$ 129,131
Arkansas	8,245,750	10,323,205
Colorado	25,043,693	33,960,357
Connecticut..	49,188,228	71,372,388
Delaware	9,848,541	11,827,831
Hawaii	18,859,082	20,676,778
Idaho	3,492,870	4,463,801
Indiana	49,785,173	77,354,934
Iowa	28,886,189	36,954,509
Kansas	26,855,764	38,139,783
Kentucky	25,090,385	50,391,608
Maine	14,468,384	17,822,985
Maryland and Dist. of Col.	52,974,617	90,887,746
Minnesota ...	53,881,989	77,296,297
Missouri	86,121,143	125,451,231
Montana	3,924,709	5,340,702
Nebraska	15,821,201	23,345,909
Nevada	717,429	1,619,094
New Hampshire	8,302,934	10,231,498
New Mexico..	1,306,020	1,617,820
New York...	804,355,604	1,124,351,706
N. Dakota...	2,072,684	2,934,831
Oklahoma ...	21,243,813	26,993,357
Oregon	21,970,012	27,927,734
Rhode Island	35,920,483	42,218,480
S. Dakota...	3,638,544	4,874,715
Texas	52,122,825	76,549,433
Utah	7,181,381	10,494,762
Vermont	4,803,179	6,255,231
Washington and Ty. of Alaska ...	29,446,225	36,403,924
W. Virginia.	35,802,975	41,551,661
Wisconsin ..	56,932,474	73,724,337
Wyoming	2,534,603	3,183,750
Philippine Islands (5 months)	....	897,296
Sales of Internal Revenue Stamps by Postmasters (11 months) ..	....	19,390,823

Autos, Water and Fireworks Cause Fourth Accidents

Reports of Fourth of July accidents from various parts of the country revealed that while the celebration by fireworks and firearms took its toll of deaths and seriously injured, by far the greater number of fatalities were from drownings and automobile accidents. Heat prostrations also took a number of lives.

In New York City seven persons were drowned, one committed suicide after becoming demented from heat, and one heat prostration was reported. Premature explosions of fireworks accounted for only minor accidents.

Chicago reported two persons shot to death by accident, another wounded, five drownings and five killed in automobile accidents. A [illegible] in a vacant lot when a quantity of fireworks exploded prematurely led to several being hurt.

A young man accidentally shot and killed himself at Minneapolis. Two were killed at Rushville, Ills., when a train struck their automobile.

St. Louis reported three drownings and more than a score slightly injured by fireworks and firearms. Milwaukee's casualty list totalled 10, with six drownings, two deaths attributed to heat, one death from an automobile accident, and one from a premature explosion of gunpowder.

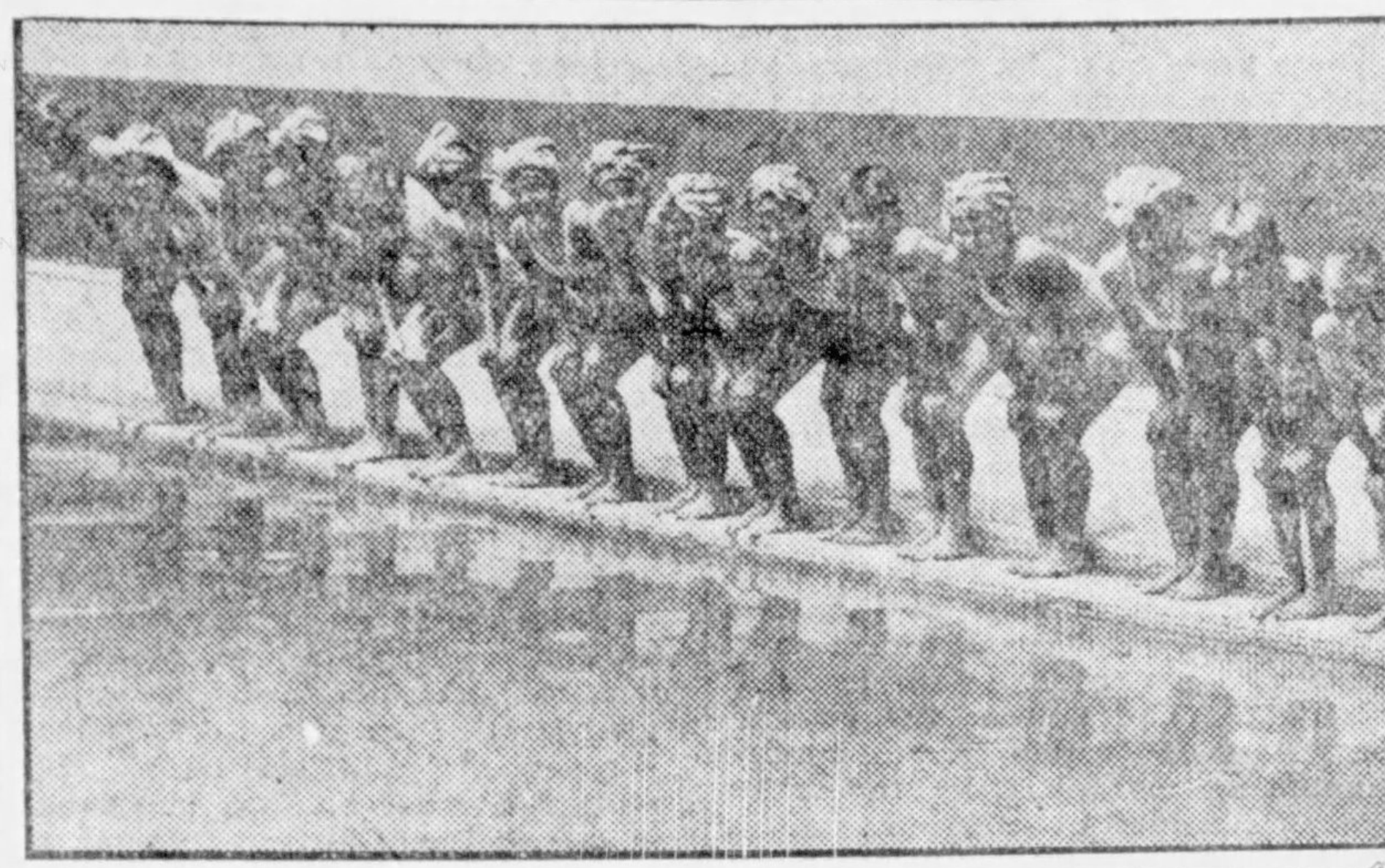
Philadelphia reported three drownings and several heat prostrations. At Pittsburgh one motorist was fatally wounded and another injured by stray bullets fired in celebration of the Fourth. Three deaths by drowning were reported.

Cleveland reported one death from a fireworks celebration.

Four persons were drowned at Quincy, Ills., when a skiff upset.

Eleven persons met death during the holiday period in Michigan. Six were drowned, four were victims of automobile accidents and the other, a child, died as the result of eating a firecracker.

Largest Bunch of Smallest Athletes in World



Here is shown cutest gathering of infant athletes ever assembled. They are members of the Red, White and Blue troupe from the Canal Zone, who were brought here in care H. J. Grieser, the U. S. government swimming instructor of the Canal Zone, to open Tex Rickard's Madison Square Garden swimming pool.

DIVORCE AND DROUTH BLAMED FOR GROWTH IN RANKS OF SUICIDES

Divorces, congested living conditions, and enactment of the eighteenth amendment are given as probable causes for the alarming increase in the number of suicides in 1920, according to reports received by officers of the Save-a-Life league, with offices in New York. Dr. F. L. Hoffman, statistician of the organization, estimates the number at not less than 12,000. Of these reported cases, 707 were children, he said, the boys averaging 15 years, the girls 16.

Rev. Harry Warren, president of the league, also declares that restrictions in sale of narcotic drugs helped to swell the total of unfortunates who died by their own hands.

Dr. Warren cites many trivial causes as the impelling force for suicide. One man was so distressed because his new suit did not have enough buttons on the sleeves of the coat. Another man rebelled at eating a lemon pie his wife had constructed out of turnips and glucose. A youth killed himself because he was asked to eat ham and eggs for supper. A woman became morbid because her husband refused to partake of her clam chowder. A couple disputed over whether the bedroom window should be opened an inch or not less than two feet at night. The wife's argument prevailed, and the man killed himself.

Many of the suicides reported were among prosperous individuals, and Dr. Hoffman argues that no one basic reason can be assigned for the suicidal increase.

Dr. Warren believes it is possible to cut down the growing number of suicides by making it more difficult for adults and children to obtain firearms and deadly poisons. He urges that children be definitely instructed as to the sin and futility of taking one's own life.

The Save-a-Life league was founded a few years ago to cope with the suicide problem. It offers the chance of encouragement, Dr. Warren says, to persons in mental anguish who may be tottering on the brink of self-destruction.

Dr. Warren has three methods which he says are of value in reaching individual cases of world weary persons. One is spiritual counsel, another calm reasoning, and the third timely financial assistance.

The principal thing, he says, is to reach quickly the mentally tortured and advise them to look on the brighter side of life. He says he has found it an easy matter to turn such persons to lives of usefulness and profitable service.

LOSE LONG FIGHT TO NULLIFY INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES

The newspapers and periodicals of the United States lost a long drawn out and important fight of many years' standing during the latter part of June, when the house committee on postoffices and post roads tabled the Longworth bill which would have nullified the second-class postal increases which went into effect on July 1.

Albert S. Burleson, postmaster general throughout both Wilson administrations, fought long and ardently to put this measure on the statute books, and won out with the help of the then Democratic majorities in both houses of congress.

The increase in second class postal rates, which affects all newspapers and periodicals, is the fourth of a succession of annual increases. The first occurred on July 1, 1918.

Prior to that date, the postal rate for second class matter was uniform for newspapers and periodicals, no matter what distance it was sent to the subscriber. The recent postmaster general and those who sided with him attacked this system as a "subsidy" granted by the government, and contended that in the transportation of this second class mail the postoffice department actually lost a considerable sum of money.

The answer made to this argument was that an increase of postal rates on this kind of mail matter was putting a heavy tax on the dissemination of information. The magazines of national circulation were particularly bitter against the increases. A zoning system went into effect at the time, which made it necessary to put much more postage on a periodical sent, let us say, from a New York office of publication to a subscriber on the Pacific coast, than on a similar periodical sent to a subscriber in Newark, N. J.

The system now in effect provides eight zones. The rates which have just gone into effect are, for each pound of second class mail, as follows:

First and second zones, two cents; third zone, three cents; fourth zone, five cents; fifth zone, six cents; sixth zone, seven cents; seventh zone, nine cents; eighth zone, 10 cents.

Newspapers and periodicals have been making a last ditch fight to prevent the last increase going into effect until the new postmaster general had time to investigate, through a commission appointed for that purpose, the justice of the second class rates. Despite the fact that congress has been petitioned from all over the country to this effect, and despite the strong recommendation of the Post Office Department, the Longworth bill, which had this for its object, has died in committee.

Except for the most prosperous newspapers and periodicals, it is highly probable that subscription prices will have to be boosted to cover this additional burden.

It is Mr. Longworth's understanding that a considerable majority of the committee voted to table his measure. Under the existing rules of the house, it now is impossible to get the bill before the house for consideration except by going to the rules committee and, by overriding the committee which killed the bill, order it reported to the house. It is extremely doubtful if favorable action could be procured. The whole matter undoubtedly will be revived through the introduction of a new bill.

It is whispered around the corridors of the Capitol that the existing feeling between some members of congress and the executive departments of the government may have had something to do with turning down the Longworth measure. Postmaster General Hays stood ready to order a thorough investigation into the whole matter of second class mail rates embracing every angle of it.

HARVARD MAN NOMINATED FOR INTERNATIONAL COURT

The first nominations for candidates for the international court of justice have been received by the secretariate of the League of Nations. They were sent by Dr. Eldon R. James, formerly of Missouri, and now Siam's representative on The Hague arbitration tribunal.

Those nominated are Phya Kritiki Nukornkitch, of the supreme court of Siam; Phya Chinda Pirom, first judge of the civil court of Siam; Dr. Roscoe Pound of Harvard university, and M. P. Friis, judge of the supreme court of Denmark.

GRAFT BEEF BONE INTO "FUNNY" BONE

The case of a girl 11 years old who had a gap in her humerus (the bone of the upper part of the arm) filled by a boiled beef bone is described by Dr. C. W. Gordon Bryan in the London Lancet.

A piece of bone cut from the leg of an ox, boiled for 48 hours, shaped and drilled with holes was inserted into the gap and secured with pegs. The muscles were stitched round it. A plaster cast was applied to the limb. In three weeks the beef bone was firmly united and the patient left the hospital a month later.

A few weeks after the girl had full use of her arm.

CLAIMS CLIQUES HINDER ECONOMY

Ohio Congressman Charges Domineering Democrats Impede Reorganization.

Government departments are filled with bureaucrats and federal employes who are bent on embarrassing the Harding administration and defeating, if possible, the President's reorganization and economy program, Congressman Charles J. Thompson of Ohio, charged recently.

"The administration," he said, "is handicapped by a bureaucracy entrenched at Washington.

"The war, navy, treasury, interior, postoffice, and other great departments are honey-combed with cliques and cabals composed of men who are protected by civil service laws and who, since November, have been planning to have their own way.

"The new cabinet members have been, in a great measure, at the mercy of these bureaucrats who, strange as it may seem, attempt to dictate to the new department heads.

"It can't be done that way," these bureaucrats say. Or, 'It should be done this way,' 'That is irregular,' 'That is irregular,' 'Sign here.'

"The new officers have been more or less at the mercy of these men in control of the government machinery. But the new administration is just beginning to get well under way. Congress has passed the new budget law which already is functioning. Congress also has passed the resolution providing for a joint committee of the two houses to reorganize the departments and Walter F. Brown, of Toledo, has been appointed by the President as chairman and he is now in Washington doing most effective work in a very quiet but presistent way.

Plan New Department.

"One of the plans of reorganization will abolish the war, and navy departments and consolidate both under one great department to be known as the department of national defense."

Thompson urged patience on the part of the public in looking forward to reforms and changes under the new administration. In view of the handicaps and obstacles presented, the President and congress already have gone a long way, he said.

Speaking specifically concerning the work of congress, he said:

"Congress has cut down the army and held down the navy appropriations and, by its adoption of the Borah amendment, has served notice on the whole world that despite the efforts of certain great interests, the United States never will permit its government to pass into the hands of a military junkerism.

"Congress also has passed the peace resolution and the United States now can look all the world in the face and say, 'We are at peace and have no entangling alliances.' This peace means that the League of Nations, formulated by Mr. Wilson, is dead forever; that peace will be followed promptly by a treaty with Germany—a treaty of commerce and amity, and that American troops in Germany will be withdrawn.

"The Harding administration, as well as congress, is doing all in its power to cut down expenditures. The President may be, before the snow flies, temporarily unpopular by reason of the rigid economies he is enforcing but there can be no doubt as to the support he will receive from the country when it fully understands what he has done."

The United States produced, in 1917, 71 per cent of the world's petroleum. It leads in the production of iron and steel, copper and lead, sulphur, phosphate rock, vanadium, aluminum and several other mineral products.

SEES PEACE ON PACIFIC OCEAN

Ambassador Harvey Says Apprehension May Be Dispelled in Near Future.

Diplomatic representatives of more than 30 foreign governments were guests at the annual Independence Day dinner of the American Society of London. Ambassador Harvey was the guest of honor.

Lord Lee of Fareham, first lord of the admiralty, toasting the guest, referred to Mr. Harvey as "a foreign envoy to whom the muzzle of diplomacy had not been obtrusive." Therefore, he said, both Britain and America could expect from him "open and frank comment upon Anglo-American relations.

Referring, in his reply, to the revolt of the American colonies, Ambassador Harvey declared:

"Whether the territory comprising the United States could have been retained is wholly speculative. But one fact is certain—if George the Third had issued a proclamation even approximating in eloquent sincerity and appealing force that uttered the other day by George V in his faithful endeavor to reconcile a nation, there would have been no ringing of bells in Philadelphia 145 years ago this night, nor for many years thereafter."

Turning to today's problems he said:

Makes No Comparisons.

"I find in Europe the common impression that the United States among the nations of the world, is today a land of milk and honey whose people are not only universally prosperous, though recalcitrantly discontented, but are rich beyond the traditional dreams of avarice. You have only to supplement the fancy with a suspicion which I find not wholly lacking, that all this opulence and this happiness are direct results of the great war, to account for the wholly natural sense of resentment.

"What are the facts? * * * In dollars, the cost to America of her participation in the war, when finally computed, will fall not so very far short of the entire indemnity upon Germany. I make no comparisons. There has been too much of that already. Surely no good can come now, when we all are striving to get together in common purpose for the common weal, from disputing over the relative sizes of the contributions to the great cause."

The ambassador said, however, that the staggering present cost and the great price must be paid by the next generation from these countries which had been so pitilessly denuded of the flower of their youth, who were relied upon to carry on.

Peace on Pacific Near.

"Nothing could be further from my thought or more repellant to the instinct of any American than to measure money against men," he went on. "My sole purpose is to win fair consideration from any who may have overlooked the fact that the United States, along with Europe, has her full share of material burdens to bear for scores of years, in addition to her grief at the incalculably greater loss of these who perished in the service of their country.

"Gladly I pay the highest tribute to the courage and pride of those sorely smitten peoples as voiced by their picked men, who speak for them in this most important capital and who have honored us tonight. Already the better understanding between Great Britain and the United States has achieved one far-reaching result of inestimable value to the entire world. For the first time in history the turbulent Atlantic has become as a millpond and has practically been eliminated from considerations of danger so far as naval warfare is concerned. There is ground for good hope, moreover, that whatever apprehensions exist of perilous possibilities on the Pacific may be dispelled sooner than is commonly anticipated.

"When, if at all, that splendid consummation shall have been attained in response to the apparently universal desire, disarmament will follow naturally and inevitably, and peace on earth will be assured for years at least, and, it may be, forever."

FITS TREATED FREE

Any reader who will write for it will receive a big bottle of Dr. Grant's scientific Fit and Epilepsy treatment absolutely free without obligation. It stops fits and produces amazing results. Simply send your name, age and description of case to Dr. F. E. Grant Co., Department 291, Kansas City, Mo., and the big free treatment will be mailed postpaid and under plain wrapper.—Adv.

Two and a half million dollars is spent every week by the people of Great Britain on fried fish and potato chips, representing an average weekly provision of 30,000,000 meals.

Has Jewel in Nose

Princess Fatima, Sultana of Kabul, Afghanistan, photographed on her arrival in San Francisco recently from the Orient, wearing a jewel in her nose. The princess is a cousin of the Emir of Afghanistan. She is en route to England with her three sons who will enter college there.

SAYS STATE IS OVER-PARENT

Government's Duty Toward Children Pointed Out by Ben Lindsey.

"From a different angle, but a no less important one than that of natural parents, is the 'parenthood of the state' to the child," Judge Ben B. Lindsey said in an address before the National Education association in Des Moines, Iowa. "This was first expressed in the struggle for acknowledgement by the state that it was its duty to educate the child," Judge Lindsey added, "No one today seriously questions this responsibility. Since that acknowledgement, the state is becoming more and more the over-parent of the child.

"The next phase of this struggle concerns the responsibility of the state for the health and morals of the child. Since health and morals are so nearly related, they may be considered almost as one.

"The 'parenthood of the state' includes its duty to see that the child is well born. By strictest kind of marriage laws, the state must forbid, as far as possible, the bringing of children into the world unless they come from healthy parents. The child must no longer be the victim of conditions over which it has no control, but for which society and the state itself are to blame. When the state is imperiled, it calls the child of 18 to defend it with its life. When the child is imperiled, it has a right to call on its over-parent, the state, to protect it with its wealth.

"The time will come when it will be regarded as a crime against childhood if the state permits that child to suffer from undernourishment due either to poverty or ignorance. Since it is the accepted duty of the state to educate the child, it is far more its duty to feed the child.

"The time to save many a boy bandit is in the nine months before and the nine months after his birth. We must have maternity laws. We must have laws to see that the child does not suffer for the lack of proper nourishment if the parents are unable to perform that function, and if they are able to perform it, to see to it that it is performed.

"If this is 'paternalism', then all of your free school system is paternalism, and if free schools are paternalism, then give us more of it. We have the common experience in every city of five children of a wealthy family for whom the state has paid more than $25,000 for their free education, and the five children of a poor widow who needs to be fed even more than they need to be educated and for whom the expense of education is wasted because of this neglected condition which makes them incapable of receiving its full advantages. Undernourished children are more dangerous to the state than under-educated children.

"It is not the purpose of the 'parenthood of the state' to usurp the function of the home or to permit the natural parent to shirk, but rather to see that the home performs its function where it is careless, and to see that no child suffers because of poverty where the home is helpless. The state must preserve the home for the child."

FRENCH COMMISSION PAYS HARDING COURTESY CALL

Marshal Fayollo and other members of the French commission, who have been in Canada to express the French government's gratitude to the Canadian armies for the aid in the World war, paid a call of courtesy to President Harding. They were presented formally at the White House by M. Jusserand, the French ambassador.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP.

Opportunities for office men, clerks, mechanics, laborers and farmers to earn $150 to $400 a month in a business which has not laid off any men or cut wages; 6 to 8 weeks training all you need. Two great schools, Kansas City, Mo., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Call or write Dept. 2139 for free catalog, addressing school nearest you. Rahe Automobile & Tractor School, H. J. Rahe, president.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

An exceptional opening those desiring plain sewing machine work home; no canvassing; city, country; to prevent curiosity seekers send twelve cents; sample; inf. Good Wear Cloth Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

MEDICAL.

PILES—CURED OR NO PAY. $2 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Kuro Remedy Company, Dept. 23, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Corn harvester cuts and piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only $28 with fodder tieing attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay, $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH., Baltimore, Md.

MICHIGAN FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

GOOD HARDWOOD LANDS

in Mich., well located; 20, 40, 80 ac. tracts, $15 to $30 per ac.; small down payment, terms low as $10 month. We help you. Send for FREE book. SWIGART LAND CO., L-1245, First Natl. Bk. Bldg., Chicago.

LAND FOR SALE.

Small tracts. Easy payments. Established markets. Fine climate. Good schools. Low prices. Send for booklet. Magnolia State Land Company, Iola, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE.

75 Acres for Quick Sale With Horse, Cow, Hogs, Tools

Vehicles, machinery, implements, equipment included; pleasantly located close hustling R. R. town, advantages; fertile loam tillage; big wire-fenced pasture with trout brook; estimated 800 cords wood selling nearby top prices; abundance fruit, sugar maples; 6-room house, delightful shade, magnificent view; 60-ft. barn, poultry house. To settle affairs owner sacrifices only $1,000 easy terms. Details page 48 Illus. Catalog 1,100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

LETHAL GAS RELEASED INTO DEATH CHAMBER TAKES LIFE OF CONDEMNED IN NEVADA

Thudding crash of bullets or sickening drop from a scaffold will no longer bring legal death in Nevada. Instead, drugged into unconsciousness, criminals will be placed in an air-tight chamber, where death will come in stealthy approach of tasteless, odorless gas.

Prior to January of this year a man condemned to death had choice of one of two ways to die. He could select the bullet or the hangman's noose. Choice was removed by the last legislature, meeting in Carson City early this year, when it passed a bill decreeing death penalties should be exacted through the use of a deadly gas.

A new tier of cells is rapidly nearing completion at the state penitentiary in Carson City. In that tier of cells are three which to outward appearance correspond exactly with the other cells in the prison house. Written over the entrance of each cell, unseen except by eyes that must soon face death, is a legend of anguish, for the three cells are death cells.

Death cells in literal truth, for the cell in which the condemned prisoner passes the last days on earth is the cell where death will steal on him or her sometime during the fateful week which has been set apart as the week of death.

Invisible Gas Pipes.

Close by the death cells lies the executioner's room. There are no switches to swing into contact here, nor buttons to push which will release the drop beneath the prisoner's feet. Instead, great tanks of death-dealing gas stand waiting the day of carrying out sentence pronounced as penalty for crime. Pipes lead from this room to each of the death cells. Their outlets cannot be seen by the eyes of the condemned, yet through the openings leading into the cells death will rush when the signal has been given.

Provisions in passing sentence will be the same as provisions under the old infliction of death penalty except for phrasing, "shot until dead," or "hanged by the neck until dead," for which will be substituted, "placed in a room filled with lethal gas, there to remain until dead."

In all three cells arrangements have been made so ventilation may be cut off, and in each door is a heavy glass window. Witnesses will use the window through which to view the unfortunate passing from life to death.

In passing sentence death is designated to take place within a week. Under Nevada's new law, when the final week arrives any meal may be the condemned man's last meal on earth, for in the food on the fatal day will be a strong opiate. As he finishes eating drowsiness will close his eyes in sleep, the window to his cell will be closed air-tight, the close-fitting door will swing on him for the last time, witnesses will take their places, and as the deadly gas is forced into the death cell the condemned man will go to his Maker without ever having known that final payment is being made.

During the debate on the bill several legislators pointed out the fact that mental torture would not be ended with use of lethal gas instead of rifle or noose. All the horrors of waiting must be borne under the lethal gas law which were experienced by condemned men who had made their choice of being shot or hanged. The question was raised relative to how an opiate would be administered in cases where the condemned start a hunger strike with refusal to eat any food during the week decreed as time for execution. Another question asked was whether "the average man would not rather die with his faculties alert, meeting death as a man rather than as dumb brutes?"

The Hanging of Casey.

No answers were given these questions. When they will be answered in actual experience of a man or woman waiting death cannot be told, for none is waiting death at the present time.

Nevada has not exacted a death penalty since 1913. With the privilege of electing the form of death, either shooting or hanging, a man known only as Casey was hanged in that year. No one has ever learned Casey's real identity. He was known only as Casey when arrested for murder; he went through his trial alone and friendless as Casey; he was hanged by the neck until dead as Casey.

There was but one outstanding feature of his case. Casey had only one leg, the missing member being replaced with a wooden leg. He was asked a few days before being hanged whether he would die with or without his wooden leg. He said: "Without it." On the morning of the final day he decided he wanted his wooden leg to go with him. This necessitated a last minute refiguring of weights and length of drop, but his desire was granted and Casey went to his death without parting company from his wooden leg.

"Gott Mit Uns" Is Taboo as Germans Desert Churches

"Gott Mit Uns," is no longer the slogan in republican Germany. Is the feeling that God abandoned Germany responsible for an increasing tendency for Germany to abandon God? The Berliner Taggeblat attempts to analyze the reasons why Protestants, Catholics and Jews are leaving their churches in increasing numbers.

Godlessness is developing in the cities, whereas the country districts have lost but few members of the church, finds the Tageblatt. In one year the Protestant churches in Berlin have lost more than 80,000 members, the total loss of the Protestant churches for all Germany being about 150,000. The total number of members of the Catholic church in Berlin has receded 7,000 during the past year. The Catholics are in the minority in northern Germany.

The number of Jews withdrawing from the synagogue is double the number of resignations before the war, the Tageblatt declares. "The most important reason for the increasing army of dissidents is the increasing church taxes. But also the fact that the broad masses view the Protestant church as the instrument of militaristic Germany and therefore fight it plays a large role. The experiences of the war have also left their mark."

"Gott Mit Uns," but not with increased church taxes, summarizes the Tageblatt's investigations.

MEXICAN TROOPS IN CHARGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AREA

General Manuel Pelaez has been appointed commander-in-chief of Mexican government forces in the Tampico district. He is very popular in that region and belief is expressed that his appointment will relieve the situation there, which is a result of the unemployment of a large number of men.

NEWEST SILENT GUN SHOOTS FOUR-TON BOMB 300 MILES

A silent gun that will shoot four-ton explosive gas bombs 200 to 300 miles at a velocity of one to five miles a second is developed by Miller Reese Hutchinson, Hudson Maxim and their associates.

The idea is based on a new principle in the explosion of ordinary smokeless gunpowder.

In a demonstration in an office on the fifty-first floor of a skyscraper, a steel bullet three inches long and a half inch in diameter was shot through a three-quarter-inch steel plate at a velocity of one mile per second.

This is a materially greater velocity than has ever before been developed in projectiles of any kind.

The demonstration was silent with the exception of the sound of the impact of the bullet as it bored through the plate.

The silencer is on an entirely new principle and is in no way connected with the old principles of the Maxim silencer.

The original invention is the work of Robert Temple, an English inventor.

Its ultimate application to the hurling of huge bombs extraordinary distances in actual warfare has been passed on by some of the greatest ballistic experts in America and pronounced practical.

Meanwhile the invention is to be applied to steel construction work. A threaded steel bolt was driven through a three-quarter-inch steel plate. The gun was held in immediate contact with the plate, and the charge was measured so that the bolt stopped in the plate. The threads were left intact, and a nut was screwed on. It is believed by the inventors that this will be used in place of the present method of drilling holes through steel.

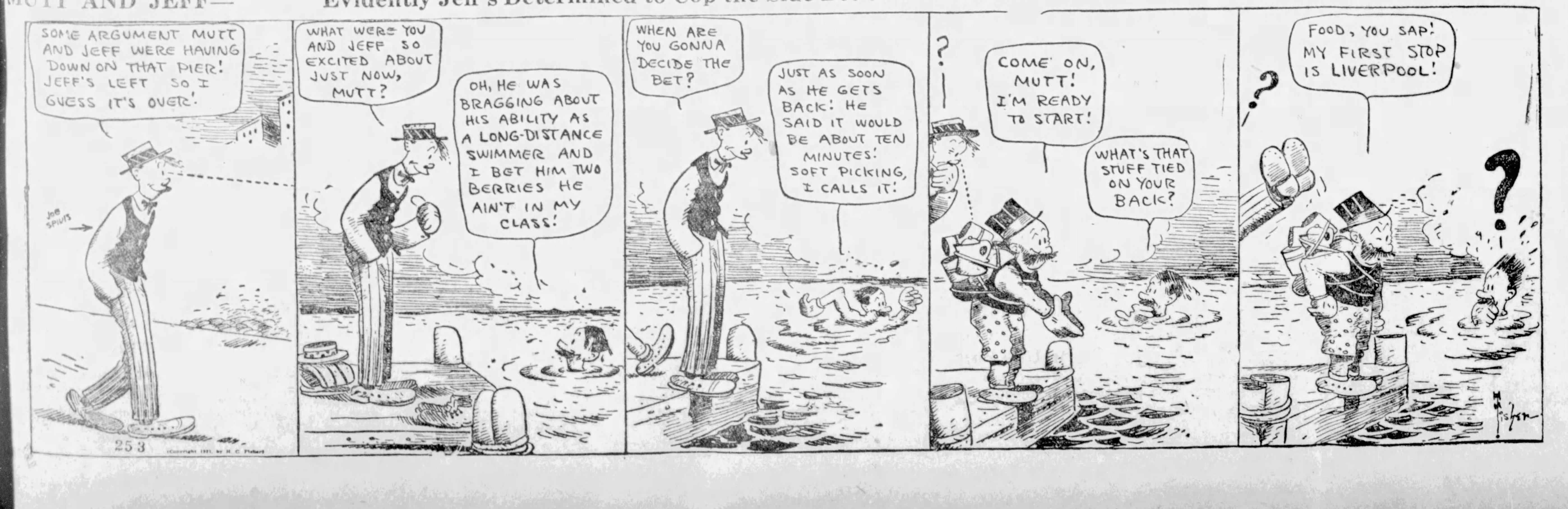
The charge was only 20 grains of ordinary smokeless powder.

The gun closely resembled an ordinary air compression drill. Observers could easily have imagined that the force was compressed air. There was no recoil, no smoke, practically no heat. Only a faint hissing sound of slowly escaping gases after the discharge.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MUTT AND JEFF— Evidently Jeff's Determined to Cop the Side Bet of Two Bucks

By "BUD" FISHER


SOME ARGUMENT MUTT AND JEFF WERE HAVING DOWN ON THAT PIER! JEFF'S LEFT SO I GUESS IT'S OVER!
JOB SPLITS
WHAT WERE YOU AND JEFF SO EXCITED ABOUT JUST NOW, MUTT?
OH, HE WAS BRAGGING ABOUT HIS ABILITY AS A LONG-DISTANCE SWIMMER AND I BET HIM TWO BERRIES HE AIN'T IN MY CLASS!
WHEN ARE YOU GONNA DECIDE THE BET?
JUST AS SOON AS HE GETS BACK: HE SAID IT WOULD BE ABOUT TEN MINUTES! SOFT PICKING, I CALLS IT!
?
COME ON, MUTT! I'M READY TO START!
WHAT'S THAT STUFF TIED ON YOUR BACK?
FOOD, YOU SAP! MY FIRST STOP IS LIVERPOOL!
?
?
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Fisher

SENATE REBELS DEFEAT RECESS

Plan of Leaders to Take Holiday of Month Smashed by Insurgents.

As a climax to the most vigorous insurgent uprising of the present session, the senate last week flatly rejected the recess program proposed by its leaders and voted to remain on the job throughout the Summer and Fall, if necessary, to enact legislation clamoring for attention.

Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, with the support of Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, offered a resolution to recess from July 9 to August 8, to give senators a rest before taking up the tax and tariff bills.

There was a rapid bipartisan amalgamation of the various groups and interests adversely affected by the proposed vacation. Standing out conspicuously in the amalgamation was the so-called agrarian bloc, made up of western and southern members who contend that the federal government is not adequately aiding the farmers.

Party Lines Smashed.

After nearly three hours of debate, the recess resolution was defeated, 27 to 24. Party lines were completely shattered in the roll call.

Among the measures chiefly responsible for the resolution to stay at work were the anti-beer bill, the soldiers' bonus, the Sweet bill for consolidation of various governmental agencies dealing with ex-service men, and various bills designed to extend further relief to the farmers.

Senator Lodge declared that the next month would furnish the only opportunity for the senate to take a holiday, but other senators pointed out that if congress quit work now for a month it would be a physical impossibility to pass the pending measures before the tax and tariff bill were ready.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa urged that the senate remain on the job and pass measures necessary to meet the agricultural situation, which he characterized as "most distressing and depressing."

Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin warned senators from the agricultural districts that they had better not go home till they had done something to relieve the farmers. "You'll find it healthier, even if not so comfortable, sweltering here in Washington," he said.

Norris Wants Action.

Chairman Norris, agricultural committee, wanted action on his $100,000,000 export corporation measure to dispose of farming products, while certain Democratic senators took advantage of the argument to pay their compliments to the administration.

"The Republicans have not kept their campaign promises to relieve the people of the oppressive taxation burdens," said Senator Fletcher of Florida. "You have wasted a lot of time talking, but you have accomplished little that you can boast about to your constituents. They'll be getting wise to you some day."

Insisting that the history of tax and tariff legislation ranged from six to nine months, Senator New, Republican, Indiana, replied that congress could not be charged with dilatory tactics on either measure.

Women in Morocco Work While Lazy Men Rob and Kill

Apart from all international agreements and political reasons, the stranger in the Spanish zone of Morocco soon reaches the conclusion that humane feeling and propriety call for an effort to bring the inhabitants of Morocco into contact with civilizing influences.

The sloth and misery existing among the men of Morocco strike one on every hand, and the correspondent of the Associated Press during a recent tour found evidences everywhere of the depths to which the natives have sunk. The men, for instance, despise labor of any kind for the purpose of making a living. They think it good, however, for their women folk and see no inconsistency in harnessing their wives to beasts of burden.

Frequently women may be seen carrying their infants in leathern sacks slung at their side while they are attached to the same yoke as a decrepit bullock or a consumptive cow, dragging a clumsy cart. Behind them their lords and masters hold lengthy discussions, never giving aid even in the most difficult places.

At night the men sally forth to rob in the neighboring settlements, for they seem incapable of shaking off their inbred love of theft. Many of them, it is said, would murder a close relative for a silver coin and it is certain that, even in circumstances of the utmost peril, they will go on thieving expeditions.

Much has been done for those of the natives who have submitted to Spanish administration. They have been supplied with seeds, implements and clothing, and attempts have been made to introduce cleanliness and to allay the lot of the women. But it is found difficult to eradicate century-old customs.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

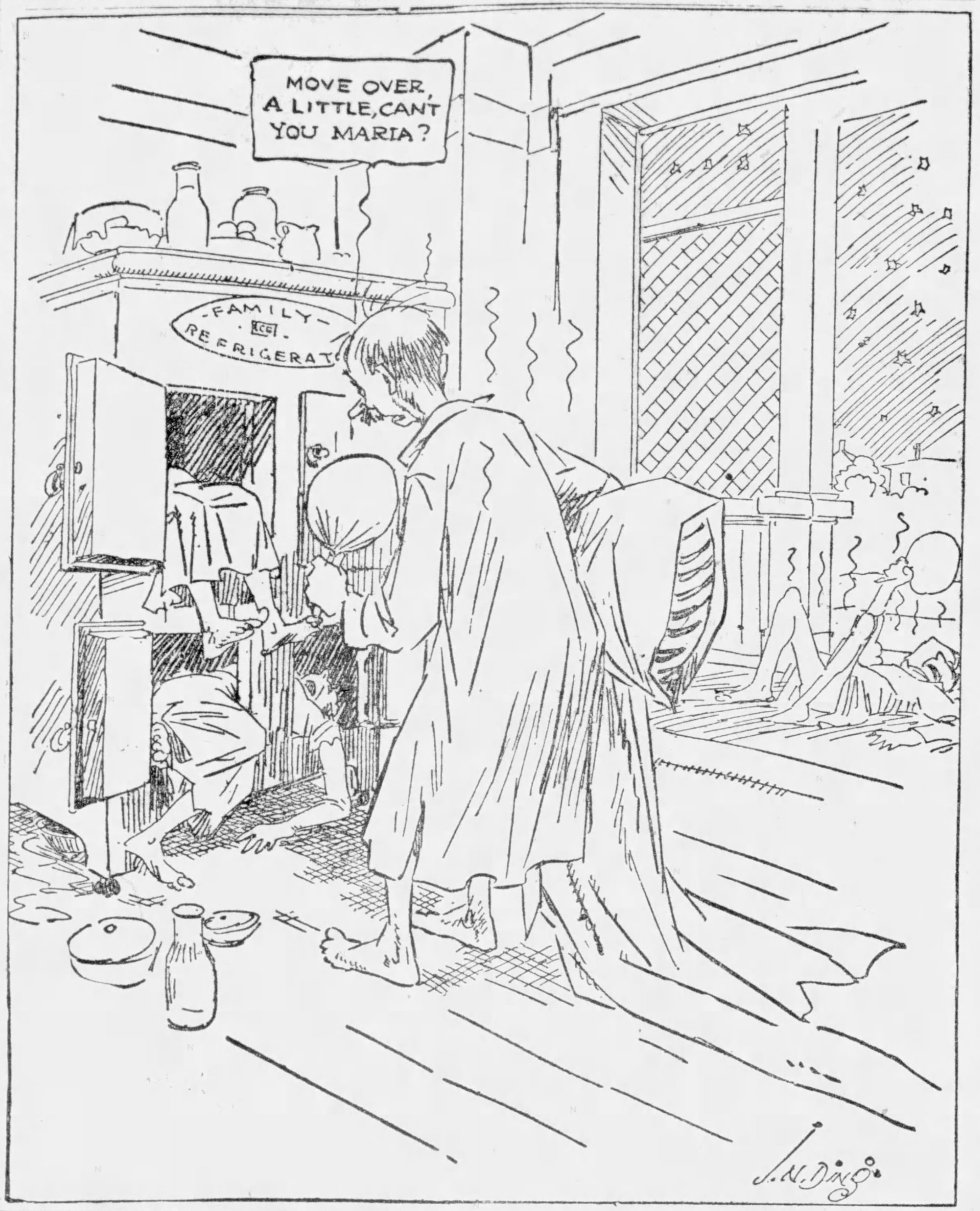
In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally, I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 812-G Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

In Loving Memory of the Summer of 1921


MOVE OVER, A LITTLE, CAN'T YOU MARIA?
FAMILY ICE REFRIGERAT
J. N. Ding

HUNGARY PROBES PRISON CAMPS

Internment of Suspected Radicals for Long Term Scored by Nationalists.

That scores of Hungarian workers arrested merely on suspicion have been held without trial for more than a year in internment camps near Budapest, that many have been wilfully shot during transportation from prison to camp, under pretense that they were attempting to escape, and that the rape of women and even young girls has been so general in the internment camps that practically the whole population is infected with disease, are among the accusations made to the Hungarian parliament and to friends in the lobby by Zakany, a Christian nationalist deputy, who has been investigating the internment camps.

The accusations have created the greater sensation because Zakany was formerly a leader in the "Awakening Hungarians," the most anti-Socialist and anti-semitic body in this country. In spite of the revelations, the newly-appointed minister for the interior, Mr. Raday, from whom a more liberal policy was promised and expected, is making no move to dissolve the camps.

During the last year and a half it has been the policy of the Hungarian government to intern anyone suspected of radicalism, on the evidence of another citizen. That months have often elapsed before the victim was brought to trial and that often the trial produced no evidence is substantiated by the International News Service correspondent, who recently made a personal investigation of many cases.

All Jews who have entered Hungary since 1914 are subject to deportation and a persistent effort is being made to round them all up. Since hundreds of them have no passports, owing to the fact that they fled to Hungary during the war from occupied territories, which have since changed hands and passed to other nations, they will not be received in the countries from which they came, and are interned in the same camps with the Communist suspects.

Until very recently no relief agency, including the Joint Distribution committee, which is organized largely to care for just such sufferers, has been permitted to visit the internment camps. Since Raday's incumbency as minister of the interior Baron Reading, the representative in Hungary of the International Red Cross, was granted a permit to visit the camps, but so carefully was his visit engineered and conducted—he made it in company with Count Bethlen, the prime minister, and Mr. Raday—that he subsequently published a report in which he expressed himself as satisfied with conditions.

There are no Social Democrats in the Hungarian parliament at present, and only one Jew; but the Peasants' party is pressing for a reformation of the conditions.

HILL IS PROBABLE CHOICE AS ENVOY TO GERMANY

Dr. David J. Hill, author, collegian and diplomatist of long experience, likely will be the administration's choice as the first American ambassador to Germany after the World war.

The selection of Dr. Hill is said to have already been decided upon by President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes. Dr. Hill is now in Europe. He has been there for some weeks, engaged in making an intensive study of post-war conditions in Europe, particularly with reference to Germany. Just prior to his departure for abroad, Dr. Hill held a number of conferences with President Harding.

Nothing Hypocritical About This Bootlegger; Even Reported Profits

John Higuera, proprietor of a roadhouse between Vallejo and Bennicia, Cal., had no secrets about his "bootlegging," his testimony showed in federal court. He said he had sold liquor quite openly since prohibition came into effect, refused to hide his stock of contraband July 4, although warned that enforcement officials were going to raid his place that day, and then testified that he had reported his liquor selling profits to the internal revenue department in paying his income tax.

Wilford Tully, assistant United States attorney, suggested to the court only normal punishment, and the judge assessed a fine of $500.

CHINA DOUBTS JAP ATTITUDE

Former Losses in Parleys Make Peking Wary in Shantung Talk.

The Chinese people regard with suspicion Japan's suggestion that China and Japan enter into negotiations regarding the Shantung question, realizing that in the past China always has lost either territory or prestige as the result of negotiations over international controversies; and they further believe that in this instance there is no occasion for negotiations, says Dr. W. W. Yen, China's minister of foreign relations.

"If Japan intends to restore the German leased territory in Shantung and the inalienable rights and privileges formerly enjoyed by Germany, without conditions, Japan should announce that fact to the world in unequivocal terms," he said. "If she proposes to make conditions for such restitution she should likewise frankly announce those terms for all nations to pronounce judgment upon them.

"Furthermore China does not wish to jeopardize her right to carry the Shantung question to the League of Nations by entering into direct negotiations. China does not propose to permit Japan to cite such negotiations in support of possible opposition to submission of the question to that body.

"China also would be lacking in proper consideration for the nations which have interested themselves in the Shantung settlement should she undertake to negotiate directly. This is particularly true with reference to the senate and people of the United States who have evinced a friendly desire to see China's interests safeguarded.

"Internationalization of the port of Tsingtau would meet with approval by China. It is in line with China's declared policy and action in throwing open various ports to international trade, and it is realized that it would be greatly to China's interest; but the initiative in this direction lies with China and not with Japan."

Dr. Yen sees a hopeful future for China regardless of present financial difficulties. "The welfare of the country," he said, "rests upon the thrift and stability of the people, and the people are making perceptible advancement economically. They are better educated, live better, think more correctly and are more thrifty than ever before.

The reasons for this advancement are greater contact with more advanced nations, the press and the railways, and the influence of thousands of students and others, not omitting the coolies who went to France, who have returned with new and more progressive ideas."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

REDUCE PRICES OF STEEL AGAIN

Corporation Also Wipes Out Overtime Pay Instituted During the War

The United States Steel Corporation announces it has decided to recommend to its subsidiary companies that they reduce selling prices to correspond with competitors' prices.

The reductions range from $4 to $5 a ton on the various prices, and as much as $10 a ton in the case of tin plate. This is the second official reduction announced this year, the first having been on April 12.

In addition to the reduction the corporation also has recommended to its subsidiary companies to abrogate, as of July 16, 1921, the so-called "basic" or "overtime" day put into effect during the war as an emergency measure.

This action had been anticipated, as the corporation had made two reductions in various products to meet competition from independent producers, who were shading their quotations from the so-called stabilization, announced on April 12.

The action also was forecast by the announcement made by the Bethlehem Steel corporation over the holidays that it had reduced its price schedule on the average about $4 a ton on steel and $10 a ton on tin plate.

The Lackawanna Steel Co. has announced a reduction in both prices and wages, while at the offices of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. John A. Topping said his company would meet all competition.

The New Schedule.

The new prices of the Steel corporation compare with those put into effect on April 12 as follows:

	New price	Apr. 12 price	Reduction per ton
Bars, per 100 lbs...	$ 1.90	$ 2.10	$ 4.00
Structural shapes, 100 lbs.	2.00	2.20	4.00
Plates, per 100 lbs..	2.00	2.20	4.00
Sheet bars, per ton.	35.00	39.00	4.00
Billets, 4x4, per ton.	33.00	37.00	4.00
Slabs, per ton......	34.00	38.00	4.00
Blue annealed sheets, 100 lbs.	2.65	2.85	4.00
Black sheets, 100 lbs.	3.50	3.75	5.00
Galvanized sheets, 100 lbs.	4.50	4.75	5.00
Tin plate, base box.	5.75	6.25	10.00
Skelp, 100 lbs......	2.00	2.20	4.00

In the case of the abrogation of the overtime day, this was understood to mean that the corporation hereafter would pay only the regular hourly rate for all work over eight hours. This is believed to affect only those men working 10 and 12 hours a day and receiving time and a half for all work over eight hours.

FLIES, ALMOST UNKNOWN IN PARIS, NOW PESTS

For the first time in years Paris is visited by a plague of flies. The extraordinarily warm Summer is believed to be the cause. The common, ordinary housefly is so unknown in Paris that door and window screens and flypaper are unknown. Residents of the Villette quarter of Paris believe that the fly pest is due to erection of two slaughter houses nearby.

AIRPLANE LOOPS AND DIPS RESTORE SPEECH TO FARMER

A case parallel to that of the American soldier who regained his speech during an airplane flight has been brought to light in Canada. Over a year ago Wilfred Verner, a young farmer, was kicked in the head by a horse, and he had been unable to speak until the other day at a picnic when he took an airplane ride. As a result of sharp loops and dives he was ill when he landed, but was able to talk.

FEATURE EDITORIALS BY BLADE WRITERS

Good Roads—Then and Now

During their conquest of the world, the Romans built 29 great highways radiating like spokes of a wheel from the Eternal City to the provinces. Hence it is axiomatic that "all roads lead to Rome," but the fact is not nearly so well known that if heavy highways like the historic Appian Way were to be built in the United States today, the cost would approximate $245,000 a mile. Eminent engineers base this estimate upon reports of equally eminent archaeologists.

Two thousand years before Appius Claudius and Julius Caesar and other famous and infamous Romans put their prisoners of war and slaves on the road jobs, the people of Babylon, where Belshazzar read the handwriting on the wall, built a road 400 miles long of brick, set in asphalt and mortar, and extending to Nineveh.

King Choeps built a road to transport materials for the Pyramids of Egypt. Some of the stone paving blocks were 10 feet thick and 100,000 men worked 10 years on it quarrying, transporting and paving. Figuring a working man's wage at $1,000 a year, the labor cost on that road today would be just $100,000,000 a year, or a grand total of a billion dollars in the 10 years, leaving the item of material cost wholly out of the calculation.

It is interestingly coincident that the federal highway bill proposed by Senator Townsend of Michigan, will, if passed, provide appropriation of $100,000,000 for each of the years 1921 and 1922 to aid the states in constructing interstate highways.

Possibly old King Cheops might squander each year's total appropriation on a short stretch of road but, having in mind the cantonment and nitrate plant grafts, it is safe to assert that no pyramids would perpetuate the memory of officials who might attempt any such stupendous outlay, or to spend even a paltry quarter of a million (for precedent see the Appian way) on a single mile of highway though it might be paved with gold bricks to the portals of the New Jerusalem.

The archaeologists, the historians and cold calculating engineers with their disconcerning statistics have quite adequately answered the superficial and frequent inquiry: Why, since the world and its goods roll on rubber, don't we build roads like the highways of the ancients? But we are building roads—and good roads, as never before; not a few costly miles, but thousands and tens of thousands of miles of roads.

News dispatches from Washington and information assembled by automotive trade journals show beyond a doubt that there now are efficient, well organized forces behind good roads campaigns planned more carefully and more extensively, and financed more adequately than ever before in many of the states, Canada ,and even in Mexico, where a highway system is to radiate from the capital fifty to three hundred miles to outlying centers of population.

Fortunately, the opposition which early national road projects encountered, has disappeared and the arguments by which that opposition was supported, cause only smiles. In 1806, Congress made first appropriations for a National Road from the Atlantic coast in Maryland to East St. Louis, on the Mississippi river, by way of Columbus and Indianapolis, to facilitate stage coach travel. Owners of saddle and pack horses fought it, declaring that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of animals and equipment would become valueless and thousands of men engaged in transporting passengers and freight over the mountains between the Potomac and the Ohio rivers would be thrown out of employment. In turn, the stage coach and team freight men fought the railroads with equal futility and the period from 1840 to1900 was one of marvelous railroad development. Highways, except as local projects, were neglected. Ordinary macadamized roads, except for city thoroughfares, then were believed to be almost ideal. And they were—for horse-drawn vehicles—but the faster automobiles literally swept them away in clouds of dust. For nearly two decades engineers struggled with the problem of the perfect road that would serve for both horses and automobiles—and gave it up. Now the great national and interstate roads are built, with almost exclusive consideration for the requirements of passenger and freight motor vehicles, of concrete, asphalt, brick and bituminous macadam—hard, smooth, durable.

All these types and others are to be found on the long roads and trails—on the Atlantic route, from Maine to Florida, 2,308 miles; the Bankhead route, Washington, D. C., to San Diego, 3,450 miles; the Dixie Highway, Chicago and Detroit to Miami, Fla., 1,672 miles; the Lincoln Highway, New York to San Francisco, 2,232 miles; the Roosevelt Highway, Washington to Los Angeles, 3,368 miles; the Pacific coast route, from Vancouver to Tia Juana, Mex., 1,807 miles; the Pike's Peak Ocean Highway, New York City and Newark, N. J., to San Francisco, 3,606 miles; the Yellowstone Trail ,the lakes to Gulf route from Duluth to Galveston and many others.

Extensive and generally efficient as it has been, the history of highway construction is punctuated too frequently with inefficiency, waste and graft. But conditions are improving as the most eminent engineers are turning their attention to practical road building as watched and judged by 10 million automobile owners. Recent statistics show that Ohio leads in number of motor cars with 567,000, or one for each 10 inhabitants. New York ranks second with 486,262; California third with 421,377.

More of these cars are operated on concrete roads than ever before. Engineers say concrete road building is developing most rapidly, yet they admit there is no universal type of "best road." That must depend upon local conditions—traffic, climate, grade, drainage, accessibility and cost of material. It also is conceded very frankly that there is no permanent highway and that the greatest of all wastes in roads is the result of neglect. A slight defect, a small break, is a chuck hole tomorrow and the road is a ruin in a year.

Ex-service men, home from France, tell of wonderful military roads that stood up under the terrific stress of war-time hammering. They were built by Napoleon and are maintained today under Napoleon's far-sighted quick repair plan, with materials cached conveniently all along the routes, with road patrols on constant duty, as efficient and promptly responsive as a fire department, for it is almost as costly and wasteful to neglect roads as it is to let a building burn. Adopting virtually the French plan, the state of Minnesota is to spend 10 million dollars this year on road construction and provision is made for a maintenance force of 1,000 men with a patrolman for each five miles and special repair gangs when and where needed. This is as it should be and neither the government nor the states and counties should be permitted to invest the people's money by millions in roads without simultaneous provision for a sufficient repair fund and a well-developed maintenance plan.

It is the only safe, sound, conservative and enduring highway policy and the taxpayers and car owners who pay the bills cannot be too insistent upon it.

Moneys and Values

One event in the Russian revolution, little noticed by the outside world, was the seizure of the printing offices from which the Imperial paper money was issued.

Here was one industry which the Revolutionists did not crush. They pushed the presses to the limit of speed. Millions upon millions of paper roubles were printed, the ficticious money of ficticious government.

Before the war, the czar's paper rouble was worth 50 cents anywhere in the world. These millions upon millions printed by the Bolsheviki would bring nothing but their value as old paper. Their worthlessness has even damaged the genuine roubles of the issue of Nicholas II. One hundred of these would have been worth $50 in 1914, and would now be worth about 15 cents.

The reason for the change is not that Russia has changed from an hereditary monarchy to a military dictatorship. The reason is that when the old government printed a rouble, the world took it for granted that this piece of paper represented a definite amount of money. The rouble derived its character from the tangible wealth which it represented. It was assumed that no rouble was printed without this value behind it. The present Russian government has printed both "Nicholas" roubles and "Kerensky" roubles from the old plates, but they are mere counterfeit money.

Other countries, not suffering from a misgovernment which makes the paper money worthless, are yet afflicted with serious loss of value in their currency. There are fortunate lands like the United States and Japan, which are not suffering in this way. A little review of the situation may reveal to us how fortunate we are.

The German mark, in the days before the war, would bring about 24 cents in this country. Today it brings a little less than one and one-half cents. The value of Austrian kronen, which were once worth the same as German marks, is now nearly as low as that of the genuine Imperial Russian roubles. Even the French franc, with a par value of about 19 cents, has today an exchange value of about 3 cents. The English pound, which had a value in this country of $4.86, is now valued at $3.73.

The discount which America gives to the money of so many foreign countries, the premium allowed American money in many lands, should be matters of gratitude even in a time when so much pessimism finds utterance. These exchange rates bring before us vividly two things. First, there are the vest losses suffered by the great European belligerents. Th exchange figures show that when Germany issues a mark she has only a fraction of a mark in tangible wealth behind it, when in 1914 she could have covered nearly all her paper marks with her gold reserve alone. The figures show that when France issues a franc she has less than half a franc in negotiable reserve to redeem it. And a second cause of the "high rate of exchange" lies in the fact that American exports to foreign countries are so heavy—in many cases more goods have actually been unloaded than these peoples have money to pay for.

We all hope for better times in our own country. We are not so prosperous as we shall be when other nations prosper more. But the dry facts of banking and exchange show that of all lands on earth we have the greatest reason to be thankful.

An Entrenched System

Lawyers frequently express dissatisfaction with the American system of trial by jury. Permitting judges to pass upon questions of fact as well as questions of law will remove many of the inconsistencies and faults of 12 citizens unfamiliar with legal procedure. Lawyers tell us with fair show of truth.

The American people, however, will listen to no such thing. Trial by jury is an institution of the people, embedded in the fundamentals of Anglo-Saxon theories of individual rights. What is more, it is guaranteed by the United States constitution, a wise document, framed by wise men. Thus speak the American people.

But is the jury of popular origin? On the contrary it is of royal inception, the idea of some potentate ante-dating Alfred the Great, his identity lost in the murk of pre-Christian Europe. This ruler called into being a jury—that is, a group of sworn men—to get together some facts for him. In its original form the jury was something like our investigating committees and contrary to present custom previous knowledge of the facts and persons concerned was considered desirable rather than a disqualification. These juries became an institution and were transferred to England and thence to us because they worked well not because they had the authority of Roman or any other early experiment such as history shows. The jury was useful to enthroned authority and it was a pleasing concession to the people.

The American people have permitted slight departures from the original idea, such as verdicts by a majority instead of unanimity and the occasional use of a jury of six instead of 12, but other innovations they have customarily rejected. Why 12 men form the number chosen no one knows, but Lord Somers' reason is as good as any, that "the prophets were 12 to foretell truth, the apostles 12 to teach the truth; the discoverers 12, sent into Canaan to seek and report the truth; and the stones 12 that the heavenly Hierousalem is built on.

Our prejudice in favor of trial by jury finds ample reason for self-justification. Neither constitutional provision nor established custom explains it all. Beneath these things lies a deeper and historic basis. The abolition of trial by jury inevitably has had the grim accompaniment of strangled popular rights and the elevation of special privilege, while, conversely, the extension of a government representative of the people has always been in close relationship to the popular right, through juries, to determine the truth or falsehood of any thing. Here, in these precedents we find the true bulwark of the jury system against any attack, no matter its authority or logic.

The Church Today

The Christian church today may be divided roughly into two schools. One sets forth its faith in the church purely as a religious institution with the emphasis on mysticism and man's constant relation to his Creator. The other, of a more practical, but perhaps less spiritual turn of mind, would have the church lay its greatest emphasis on world affairs, on organization, and on all the day by day activities of men.

The church solely as an institution for the fostering of religion and religious impulse will always make a strong, sentimental appeal to the normal mind. We need, especially in this day, great emhpasis on spirituality. We need to give especial attention to those channels by which the mind of man seeks to put itself in touch with the mind of God.

There is, however, too much practical manwork in the world to be done for the church to hold aloof, to dream and to give its time wholly to worship. It is conceivable that there might be in the world some entirely new institution which should embody the practical, worldly functions of the church, and yet be less than a church. Since there is no such institution it devolves upon the Christian church to set itself to the performance of a worldly part. This the church has already begun to do. Its new interest in labor and capital, in all problems of school reform, in economic matters, and its especial attention to the rehabilitation of war-torn countries abroad, through the raising of immense funds, attests this fact. The missionary work of the church today in the Orient is largely a matter of building schools, of housing, of hospitals, of medical education and of practical betterment.

The danger now lies in the swing of this churchly pendulum. These great institutions which keep alive the spirit and forms of Christianity must never let the emphass fall too heavily on practical affairs. The moment the church, along with its labor policy and its educational program, fails to satisfy the soul of man, it loses its chief reason for being and fails utterly to function as the true home of the Christian religion. Man is naturally religious. He has much spiritual sentiment which must be administered to.

Do what practical work it will, the church must hold fast to God, to faith and to religious experience.

HUGO STINNES NO POLITICIAN

Billionaire Coal King of Germany Seeks Quiet Exit from Reichstag.

Hugo Stinnes, coal king, billionaire and member of the German parliament, has been cured of politics. He is looking for an opportunity to surrender his seat in the reichstag as gracefully and as quietly as possible. Under no circumstances will Stinnes become a candidate for re-election.

"Stinnes is a child in politics; he needs a director," is the frequent comment voiced in the lobbies of the reichstag.

Stinnes' position is summed up by his friends, who ask:

"Could you imagine J. P. Morgan having himself elected to congress and going to Washington to cast his vote for a new loan which the Morgan interests proposed to finance at a good profit to themselves? Or could you conceive of John D. Rockefeller becoming Congressman Rockefeller so that he could personally lead the fight for tariffs agreeable to the Standard Oil Co.?" This was the position in which Herr Stinnes placed himself when he informed the Volkspartei he intended to go into the reichstag.

Radical newspapers consider the name of Stinnes the symbol of capitalism. Many of the French newspapers and some British newspapers have joined the Berlin radicals in dubbing any German government not controlled by Lenine and Trotzky a "Stinnes government."

Neither vanity nor ambition was responsible for Stinnes entering the reichstag, say his party mates, who urged him not to enter politics. Stinnes' organizing faculties have one serious omission: his personal direction is indispensable to all his undertakings. He is educating his sons to conduct their business heritage in the same way after his death.

But Stinnes has learned by rather unpleasant experiences that in politics he must let someone else represent him; he cannot enforce his wishes by sheer power of his presence and personal direction. Germany's economic emperor is looking for a quiet back door out of the reichstag. Neither his party, the Volkspartei, nor the large Stinnes opposition will oppose his retirement.

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U. S.-JAP WAR IDEA SCOUTED

Disarmament Envoy Says Anti-American Feeling in Japan Only Temporary.

The thinking people of Japan give no heed to talk of possible war between the United States and Japan, says Professor Shigeo Suyohiro of Kyoto Imperial university, Tokio, who is in Washington consulting with leading American statesmen on the subject of limitation of armaments.

There is war talk in Japan just as there is in the United States, Professor Suyohiro said, but this he attributes to a "minority of those who have imperialistic plans for the development of national power." The great majority of the Japanese people are progressive and realize peaceful negotiation is far more effective than war, the professor says.

Anti-American feeling exists in Japan, the educator admitted, but he refused to consider this as permanent or a matter which can be given concern in considering the possible trend of relations between the two countries. The antagonism towards the United States in Japan exists largely among the masses, but is a temporary feeling and has been brought about by the Yap controversy and the California land laws.

Much of the misunderstanding which now exists between the United States and Japan could be wiped out by closer contact, the professor believes.

Popular sentiment towards limitation of armament is growing apace in the oriental empire, the professor declared, and it is being supported by the largest business interests. "National organizations such as Chambers of Commerce, which are much more influential in Japan than in America, approve the movement," he stated.

While in the United States Professor Suyohiro will seek to impress the desire of Japan for a speedy disarmament conference and that such a conference be held publicly.

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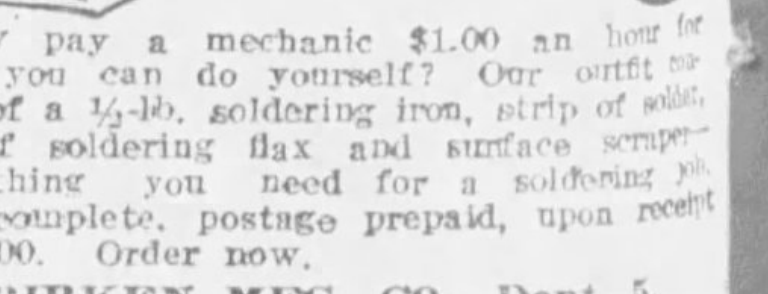

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